

Rhodesia will contain rising guerrilla tide, Mr Smith says

Smith, the Rhodesian minister, said in Salisbury that his security chiefs "assured" that they could "contain the rising tide of guerrilla operations on the borders. He also strongly

attacked Britain and confirmed that his Government was again trying to achieve an internal political settlement with the six million Rhodesian blacks. He believed that Bishop Muzorewa had majority support among them.

ain accused of aiding terrorists

ck Cleary

Smith today reiterated his opposition to Rhodesian negotiations with black leaders in the country and the Patriotic Front described as "a race of terrorists". "We would be very naive," he said during a press conference, "if our chiefs were satisfied to go on indefinitely to the United Kingdom to help to a political settlement lead to Rhodesia over by guerrillas of Russian imperialism."

He criticized the government for the Geneva conference that Mr Ivor chairman, and his ministers were now doing everything to disunite Rhodesians from al tanks.

"There are any greater their cynical disregard the real views of black Rhodesians regard the terrorist spokesman," he

his support for Mr Kissinger, the States Secretary Smith commented made this week he new Secretary had said that he did not help the government delay

it seek America's the advent of because it is not to delay it. What I believe we are asking is that the government influence to help the settlement we put into power to without any tools are the tools socialism and who they are Rhodesia through the gun. If they do to do so thisious blow to the lid."

Attention of hand- es to this black tide would continue with leaders the broad mass of an people.

attack on the government and its Geneva conference said that he had to Kissinger's take-it-or-leave-it pressure had to the Africans.

intention with leaders the broad mass of an people.

attack on the government and its Geneva conference said that he had to Kissinger's take-it-or-leave-it pressure had to the Africans.

intention with leaders the broad mass of an people.



Mr. Smith calling on the United States yesterday to help him to fight the tools of Russian imperialism.

the majority of the Rhodesian

The recent condemnation of the Rhodesian Government by the EEC countries he described as irresponsible.

On his plans for an internal settlement, Mr. Smith agreed that Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the United African National Council, was clearly one of the leaders of the black people. He enjoyed a great deal of support. Pressed on whether the bishop would be prepared to enter negotiations, Mr. Smith said: "Time will tell".

It was difficult to assess support for the recently formed Zimbabwe United People Organization led by tribal chiefs. It was too early to say whether Zupo was a failure or success.

Big plans were afoot to remove racial discrimination and legislation was being prepared that might come before Parliament even during the session to begin on Tuesday-week.

Stockholm: Bishop Muzorewa rejected any moves by Mr. Smith to find out which of the rival nationalists commanded most popular support in Rhodesia. He was commenting on Mr. Smith's statement that he was considering ways of testing black opinion.

We do not go along with this, but we are calling for a British-supervised referendum, the bishop said. "We categorically refuse to negotiate with Mr. Smith outside the framework of the Geneva conference, unless he says he will surrender an offer of support to the African government."

He believed that an internal settlement in Rhodesia would be a big contribution to peace in southern Africa. Even if it did not gain external support it would have a dramatic effect on the guerrilla war. Recruit would virtually dry up and there was a good chance that external aggression would dry up. He did not see how any foreign government could fail to accept such a settlement provided it had the support of

US envoy in Zanzibar, page 4

Callaghan dismisses who defied whips

A parliamentaryaries were dismissed instructions of minister, yesterday in the lobbies. A total dismissed are Mr. Bryan Hampton Test, private secretary of State Environment; Mr. Enfield, North, private secretary to Chief Secretary Treasury; and Mr. Rochester and Parliamentary prior to Mr. Freeman, Housing and Con-

dition was about last on Wednesday. House had ear- ing about devolu-

tion, they joined 89 other rebels, mostly left-wing, in voting against an order raising import duties as part of tariff harmonization. The Government won with 175 supporters.

Mr. Callaghan was bound to dismiss them once the issue came to light and once the whips had investigated.

He had announced that parliamentary private secretaries were prohibited from voting against the Government although they could abstain.

The defiance which led to Mr. Callaghan's warning was on defence, when several of the parliamentary private secretaries joined members of the Tribune group who wanted bigger defence cuts. The next two who voted against the Government, on devolution in support of Sheridan objections to the scheme, were dismissed.

Referendum debate move

The Government wants next Thursday's debate on the proposed referendum in Scotland and Wales on the devolution issue to be in the style of a second reading debate. Because matters are usually discussed in principle, or in general terms, on the second reading of a Bill, that means that it is not known whether the amendments tabled to the devolution Bill will be carried on Thursday or will have to wait until later in the committee stage.

Bumps in then right, pag 2

Boost for Concorde

The Long Island Association of Commerce and Industry has declared its support for a trial run of Concorde flights at Kennedy Airport, New York, reversing its previous position. It said that Concorde flights to Washington had taken passenger traffic away from New York.

Bumps in then right, pag 2

Franco-German accord

The Paris meeting of President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, ended yesterday with a joint declaration on tightening Franco-German economic ties. It pledged them also to strive towards achieving European unity.

Page 3

East Africa tension

Tanzania has closed its border with Kenya as relations between the two countries deteriorated further. Kenyan aircraft have also been forbidden to fly over Tanzania.

She arrived in Washington today and will be ready to look after the Carter's grandchild, due to be born next month to the wife of their son, Chip, who also lives at the White House.

Mrs Fitzpatrick was sentenced to life imprisonment after being convicted of shooting, in 1970, a girl friend's lover who had been found with another woman.

Page 4

Race inquiry urged

The new Commission for Racial Equality, which is due to be fully operational at the end of next month, is urged to investigate the employment and promotion procedures of leading public sector companies.

In a paper issued today by the Runnymede Trust

Two held after bomb cache find

From John Charron Liverpool

Two men were detained by Merseyside Police under the Prevention of Terrorism Act last night after the discovery of a substantial cache of incendiary devices, explosives, ammunition and a revolver in Liverpool.

The find is being linked by the police with the recent IRA fire-bomb attacks in London.

Preliminary forensic reports indicate that the incendiary devices are identical to those that exploded in Oxford Street and Soho last weekend, the police said.

The bomb store was found in the loft of a house in Scarisbrick Drive, Norris Green, during searches after the explosion of an incendiary device at an office of the Department of Employment on Wednesday.

The two men were found at another house in the Anfield district, the police said.

The police also questioned a woman. She and her husband and two children normally occupy the Norris Green house but were away at the time of the police raid.

About 30 police officers, some armed, took part in the operation. They were accompanied by an Army bomb disposal team, forensic science experts and dogs trained to sniff out explosives. Occupants of adjoining houses were evacuated while the explosives were brought out.

Door-to-door inquiries and searches were continuing late yesterday in the area and the Special Branch watch on Liverpool airport and the docks was strengthened.

Detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad were believed to be travelling to Liverpool last night for consultations with the Merseyside police.

The discovery of the cache was followed by several telephone bomb warnings.

A large area of Liverpool city centre was sealed off in the afternoon and several shops and offices were evacuated.

Four dummy fire-bombs were found in shops in the Church Street area. One was blown up by a bomb disposal team and found to contain rags. The others were later found to contain similar material.

Belfast bombs: Three bombs were found last night in the Midland Hotel in Belfast. One was detonated causing slight damage (our Belfast Correspondent writes). An Army bomb-expert was last night working on the others, which were thought to be incendiaries with explosive charges.

Earlier a bomb planted in a car removed by the council exploded as the vehicle was being crushed at a scrap yard. No one was hurt.

An 8lb bomb found in a duffle bag off the Shankhill Road was defused. Detectives in Armagh last night were questioning two men detained after an arms find outside the city.

Spanish peseta under pressure

The Spanish peseta came under pressure on foreign exchanges yesterday amid rumours that the currency was about to be devalued.

One source said a substantial devaluation was imminent. In Madrid, however, a spokesman said last night he knew nothing of the reports.

Dealers said the Bank of Spain, which normally keeps its currency under tight control, did not appear to be supporting the peseta vigorously yesterday.

Issue raised by postal clash 'of greatest constitutional importance'

Attorney General to appeal to House of Lords

By Diana Geddes

Home Affairs Reporter

Mr. Silkin, the Attorney General, is to appeal to the House of Lords against the unanimous ruling by the Court of Appeal last week that a private citizen can seek an interim (temporary) injunction to restrain the commission of a criminal offence even though the Attorney General has refused to give his consent to such an action.

He believed that it was in the public interest that that question should be considered by the House of Lords.

Mr. Woolf said that Mr. Silkin was concerned at the possibility that a declaration as to public rights made in an action by the Attorney General was a defendant could be binding on him, the Attorney General, even though he had refused to give his consent to the proceedings being brought in his name in a relator action.

The Attorney General's consent is not required in an action for a declaration brought by someone who is able to show he has a special interest.

Mr. John Gouriet, of the

National Association for Freedom, made no claim to a special interest in bringing his action to restrain the two post office workers' unions from committing breaches of the Post Office Acts by calling for a boycott on mail to South Africa.

Mr. Gouriet was therefore obliged to seek the Attorney General's consent for a relator action (an action brought in the name of the Attorney General on information given by a private citizen, who is known as the relator).

Until now it had been widely accepted that the Attorney General's consent was required in any action where an injunction was sought to prevent the commission of a criminal offence, or in an action brought by a private citizen, to prevent a breach of the civil or criminal law.

The Attorney General's consent is not required, however,

where a private citizen seeking to protect his own special rights applies for an injunction against the commission of a civil wrong which could affect those rights.

Last Thursday the Court of Appeal ruled by a majority of two to one, with Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, dissenting, that the courts could not review the exercise of the Attorney General's discretion to refuse his consent to a relator action. That would, therefore, not be an issue in any appeal to the House of Lords, Mr. Woolf told the court yesterday.

The court had also ruled, according to Lord Denning dissenting, that the court had no power to grant the plaintiff a permanent injunction where the Attorney General had refused to give his consent to a relator action.

All three judges had decided, however, that the courts could

Continued on page 2, col 3

Russians expel US correspondent who wrote about dissidents

From Edmund Stevens

Moscow, Feb 4

For the first time in more than six years the Soviet Union has expelled an American correspondent, Mr. George Khrushchev of the Associated Press.

The incident came within 24 hours of the arrest of Aleksandr Ginsburg, a Soviet dissident, who is now reported to be in a KGB security police jail.

Today, Mr. James Mason, the AP bureau chief, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry's press department, together with Mr. William Brown, the American Embassy's political counsellor. They were informed by Mr. Valentin Khazov, deputy department chief, that Mr. Khrushchev, an AP bureau staff member, was being expelled for alleged violation of Soviet law, since he had declined to recall him had declined to recall him temporarily after a previous warning.

The expulsion hardly came as a surprise. On January 24, Mr. Mason had been called in by the Russians and told that Mr. Khrushchev had been violating currency laws by paying foreign currency to Soviet citizens for their services.

Mr. Khrushchev then rejected the

charges as "an official attempt to intimidate me". The agency defended him on the ground

that it was common practice for diplomats and correspondents to pay part of their employees' salaries in foreign currency coupons, valid at the stores for diplomats. It implied that the real reason Mr. Khrushchev had incurred official displeasure was that he spoke Russ

ian and had been reporting on dissident activities.

The following week, Literaturgenossen, the organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, re-called its own charges published last summer that Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Alfred Friendly of Newsweek and Mr. Christopher Wren of The New York Times were CIA agents. The gazette said Mr. Friendly had elected to leave.

It claimed that Mr. Khrushchev had promised one of his sources 1,500 rubles for information and it printed a facsimile of a purported memo from him to the source.

Today, American Embassy spokesmen declined to comment beyond stating that they considered the expulsion an unfortunate development and the Russians were given to understand that there might be unpleasant consequences.

The fact that the expulsion comes at a time when Soviet backlashes have been raised by criticism in the West of their treatment of dissidents is no coincidence. On several recent occasions, Mr. Brezhnev, the party leader, has voiced irrita

Continued on page 4, col 6

Souvenir of the silver jubilee

Today The Times publishes a special four-page souvenir issue to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Queen's accession to the throne on February 6, 1953.

To get the very best reproduction of the photographs selected, a special heavier newsprint similar to that used by The Times before the war has been used.

In the souvenir the contributors, Brian Connell and Philip Howard, trace the role of the monarchy past and present and discuss the events from the first dramatic telephone message to Princess Elizabeth in Africa that her father had died, and through the splendours of the Coronation, to the present day.

Colonel Mengistu, the first vice-chairman of the Dergue, is now, in both fact and title, the leader of Ethiopia. He professes to lead the country's "progressive" Marxist-Leninist grouping, which is even more radical than those executed yesterday.

The charming, high-spirited marchers who converged on Revolution Square yesterday waved banners and Ethiopian flags. Some of the slogans attacked "American imperialism" and declared that "Nimeiry" (the Sudanese President) will meet his doom".—Reuters and AP.

Colonel Mengistu was not accompanied by the rally by the Dergue's second vice-chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Atmata Abate. The two men are reported to have had bitter differences.—Reuters.

Because her injuries made it difficult to do so she took the company to court. The judges set damages at 20,400 marks with costs.

Before British housewives

take to the barricades, it is only fair to point out that the cost of living in West Germany is rather more than twice as high as in Britain. So are wages.

The SAA Flying Hotel to Jo'burg.

The fastest hotel service between London and Jo'burg.

For South Africa take the Flying Hotel to Jo'burg. Not only will you get there fast. You'll enjoy every moment of your stay with us.

The Flying Hotel is a giant 747 Super B with an interior designed to give you the luxury of a grand hotel.

For example there are less seats on the aircraft than you might expect. And the armchairs were specially designed to give you more comfort.

You are welcomed and looked after thoughtfully

by a friendly maître d'hôtel and his trained staff. The cuisine is superb;

HOME NEWS

Prisoner was badly hurt in jail clash, Home Office admits

By Diana Geddes

The Home Office has admitted that one of the six IRA prisoners involved in a clash with warders at Albany prison, Isle of Wight, last September was seriously injured.

In a letter to the Howard League for Penal Reform, Lord Harris, Minister of State at the Home Office, says that Sean Campbell suffered a broken leg, broken hand and extensive bruising and cuts to his body and face.

Mr Campbell, who is serving a 10-year sentence for conspiracy to cause explosions, has since been transferred to Parkhurst prison, where he began hunger strike on January 15 in protest against his treatment by English prison authorities.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that Mr Campbell had been refusing solid food, but had been taking milk, tea and water. He had started eating again last Wednesday, it said. There have been suggestions that the other five IRA prisoners who were also injured in the Albany incident, though less seriously, were also planning hunger strikes. The Home Office said it was not aware of any other strikes.

Serious concern over the way the prison authorities handled the incident is voiced in a report drawn up jointly by the National Council for Civil Liberties, the Howard League and Amnesty International. The report has just been submitted to the Home Office and will be published later this month.

Mr Frank McGuire, the Independent MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, who is a former internee and lifelong republican, last month threatened to withdraw his support for the Government in protest against the alleged ill treatment of IRA prisoners in English jails. He claims that there have been other similar incidents since September at Albany involving IRA prisoners.

So far Mr McGuire has not carried out his threat to withhold his vote, which could be crucial for the Government, with its technical overall majority of one. He is still pressing for a government inquiry into the September incidents since September at Albany involving IRA prisoners.

On the evening of September 16 six IRA prisoners barricaded themselves into a corridor at Albany in protest against the solitary confinement of Brendan O'Dowd, another IRA prisoner, the report says. It seems that Mr O'Dowd had been sentenced to seven days in the punishment block for not cleaning his cell.

Hull public inquiry sought

By Peter Godfrey

A campaign has been mounted by wives and relatives of prisoners involved in last summer's riot at Hull prison to press for a public inquiry into the incident. They will distribute leaflets this weekend outside prisons throughout Britain.

Mrs Romie Sexton, whose husband lost 720 days' remission and was given 252 days' solitary confinement for his part in the riot, said: "The Hull riot never happened if the prisoners' complaints, which have been known for over a year, had been taken notice of in the first place."

Their action has the support

of the Preservation of the Rights of Prisoners (Prop) group. Mr Richard Pooley, its national organizer, said last night: "We certainly favour a public inquiry, provided prisoners can nominate their representatives and call on witnesses."

Prop has refused to cooperate with the internal Home Office inquiry and police investigations into the riot which are in progress.

Allegations have come to light that prisoners' personal property was removed by prison officers and, in some cases, destroyed in the wake of the riot.

Letters, page 13

GLC will talk to football clubs about aid

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council has decided to seek talks with the 11 Football League clubs in London in an attempt to improve their financial situation.

In return the council will be looking for increased sports and recreational facilities for Londoners at the grounds. Although the Conservative minority opposed the move, arguing that the council should not "poke its municipal nose" into the affairs of private enterprise football clubs, the council voted 47-30 in favour late on Thursday.

London clubs gave a cautious welcome to the decision yesterday.

Mr Ellis Hillman, chairman of the council's arts and recreation committee, made clear at the meeting that the move would not mean "soccer on the rates". Nothing was further from the council's intention.

The proposal was to set up a working party to investigate the difficulties of the 11 London league clubs.

"Football clubs in London are in considerable financial difficulties," he said. "They have appealed for help and it would be churlish of us if we failed to respond."

The working party's job will be to assess the scope in the clubs for future development of sports and recreational activities for Londoners.

Talks will be held with the clubs, the Sports Council, other sports organizations and local authorities before any decision is taken on what might be done.

Modern architecture

The public has little love for modern architecture, and in The Sunday Times Magazine tomorrow Conrad Jameson puts the case even more strongly. Architects, he believes, have failed us and should get out of public housing altogether.

Concorde is blamed for bumps in the night

By Michael Horsnell

Concorde was blamed yesterday for the nighttime bumps and rumbling noises that have disturbed householders in the West Country and central Southern England since last autumn.

A team of academics from Bristol University reported that the noises, which rattle doors and windows from Cornwall to Surrey, are sonic booms disguised as rumbles as the aircraft flies in from Washington.

The scientists, who investigated on their own initiative the noises that came to be known as the "Somerset bumps" because they were most often reported from that county, spent about a month establishing a correlation between the phenomenon and Concorde's flight timetable.

More than 700 people reported the noise and at first Concorde was not considered to be the cause because the disturbance did not match the characteristic double boom of the aircraft.

But Dr Robert Adams, reader in mechanical engineering at the university, who monitored the rumbling with two colleagues in the countryside at Chew Magna, near Bristol, said that the atmosphere had distorted the sound.

"The sound goes up and is caused to be bent down again by the atmospheric conditions," he said. "The sharpness of the crack of the conventional boom is filtered out through the atmosphere."

Dr Adams, who investigated the noise with Mr Tom Lawson, reader in industrial aerodynamics, and Dr Peter Appling, research fellow in physics, added that many reports were from people making a conscious effort to note a noise.

The noise itself, never louder than the equivalent of a car door slaming 50 yards away, was often at frequencies too low for the human ear,

House of Lords appeal by Mr Silkin

Continued from page 1

make a declaration that certain conduct of the defendants would be unlawful, and could grant an interim injunction pending final determination of the claim to a declaration, Mr Woolf said.

The Court of Appeal granted leave to Mr Gourier to appeal to the House of Lords against its decision to reject his claim for a permanent injunction.

Mr McWhirter, member of the executive council of the National Association for Freedom, said after yesterday's court hearing that Mr Gourier was reserving his right to appeal.

Mr McWhirter said he thought it highly unlikely that Mr Gourier would appeal, because there was no longer any threat of a mail boycott by the post office unions and the matter was therefore no longer really an issue.

There was also the difficulty of costs.

The Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office Engineering Union announced yesterday that they would appeal against the decision to grant Mr Gourier declaratory relief against the unions.

The dog, a poodle called Curly, belongs to Lorraine Guerrier, aged 13, who lives with her mother and father in a top-floor council maisonette in Bermondsey. The council were appealing from a Lan-

Government plans 'second reading' referendum debate

By Our Political Reporter

While backbenchers on both sides of the Commons were attempting to give an English dimension to the question of a referendum on devolution, it became known yesterday that the Government is proposing that the debate next Thursday on its proposed referendum will be in the nature of a second reading of a Bill.

That means that the referendum issue will be discussed in principle. It is not known whether amendments tabled will be called until later stages of the committee proceedings on the Scotland and Wales Bill.

Mr Reg Prentice, the former Cabinet minister, calling yesterday for the withdrawal of the English dimension, one of their amendments suggests that in an English referendum the ballot paper should ask: "If after the referendum assemblies are established in Scotland and Wales, would you wish to see a similar assembly established for England?"

Mr Whieldon, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, said yesterday that the Government should consider a "Withdrawal Bill".

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill. He had no doubt that "the heart of the resistance has been the passionate wrecking campaign waged by a small number of Welsh MPs."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, criticized some of his Welsh colleagues for attempting to sabotage the Bill.

ME NEWS

ice sets
target
jubilee
eal

vor Fishlock

ince of Wales said that he hoped the Silver Jubilee appeal, to pay for social and environmental projects by people, would reach at least £10 million.

"I appeal for my great grandfather's jubilee to be so large that we can afford to pay for the same this year," said Mr. Norman St John-Stevens, opposition spokesman on education and the arts, said yesterday.

Cardiff Castle, where the organizers of the

appeal for my great grandfather's jubilee to be so large that we can afford to pay for the same this year," said Mr. Norman St John-Stevens, opposition spokesman on education and the arts, said yesterday.

When he arrived, he saw a demonstration by some people who wanted to express their loyalty and dedication to the Queen to do so.

I seen some "deserted" jubilee souvenirs, in committee was trying to get off. People in south Wales villages planned to support a tax backed by some

artists as the Prince of Wales' birthday approaches.

He appealed to the Queen for a £10 million

to be used for the Queen's silver jubilee.

On his way to lay the foundation stone for a £10 million extension to the Hoover washing machine factory at Merthyr Tydfil, they were angry about lack of progress in completing the new A470 Cardiff to Merthyr Tydfil motorway.

Councillor Bleddyn Hancock,

the Prince was welcomed as the Prince was

OVERSEAS

Tourists trapped after Tanzania closes border with Kenya

From Charles Harrison

Nairobi, Feb 4
Tanzania has closed its border with Kenya and stopped the movement of Kenyan vehicles and aircraft inside Tanzania, in the latest move in the deteriorating relations between the two countries.

This hostility is partly responsible for the collapse of East African Airways, which has been grounded for more than a week after running out of cash. The border closure comes after a Kenyan announcement of the formation of Kenya Airways, a government-owned airline which will run international and local services with leased aircraft.

Mr Matthew Ogutu, the Kenyan Minister of Tourism, quoted reports that a large number of Kenyan tourist buses which had crossed into Tanzania with tourists had been impounded and the Kenyan drivers had been arrested.

Several Kenyan aircraft which were in Tanzania have also been impounded, and Kenyan aircraft are now forbidden to fly over Tanzania.

As a result, hundreds of overseas tourists are stranded in Tanzania, and tourist firms in Nairobi trying to get them out, appealed today to embassies and high commissions for domestic services.

Mission pupils will meet parents in Botswana

Francistown, Botswana, Feb 4—Some 400 mission school pupils who Rhodesia says were forced at gunpoint into Botswana, are being brought here tomorrow to meet their parents. International Red Cross officials and a British diplomat.

About 150 African parents are being brought by road under a Rhodesian guard to the border where Botswana police will take over to escort them to Francistown about 20 miles inside Botswana.

The young people from the Manama mission in south-western Rhodesia, aged between 12 and 20, crossed into neighbouring Botswana last Sunday after guerrillas called at the mission. Rhodesia claims they were abducted, but Botswana insists they crossed the border voluntarily to escape harassment by Rhodesian forces.

Tomorrow they will be interviewed individually by representatives of the International Red Cross.

According to a reliable source, British Diplomat is travelling from the High Com-

Frelimo strengthens links with Soviet block parties

From Nicholas Ashford

Maputo, Feb 4

The congress, the first to be held since 1958, is being attended by 37 foreign delegations in addition to 230 Frelimo activists.

During a nine-hour speech yesterday President Machel announced that elections would be held on February 7 next year and that Frelimo would transform itself from a guerrilla movement into a "vanguard party of workers and peasants".

The aim of the party is the destruction of capitalism in Mozambique.

Among those attending the congress are Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, Mr Sam Nujoma of the South-West African People's Organization and Mr Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress of South Africa.

Mr Rabin in surprise talks with African leader

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, Feb 4

A surprise communiqué this afternoon announced that Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, spent the day in Geneva, where he had talks lasting three hours with President Houhou-Boigny of the Ivory Coast. The meeting had an element of drama as the Ivory Coast, like most African countries, has broken off diplomatic relations with Israel in solidarity with the Arab cause.

Foreign Ministry officials in Jerusalem said President Houhou-Boigny had several meetings with other Israeli leaders, including Mr Meir, the former Prime Minister.

The joint communiqué in Geneva said the two leaders had a "profound exchange of views" and discussed diplomatic efforts to secure peace in the Middle East. They agreed that the Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 offered the best basis for a fresh dialogue.

This implies talks at Geneva

Presidents in Zanzibar to see Carter envoy

Zanzibar, Feb 4.—The Presidents of Zambia, Rwanda and Burundi flew from Zanzibar today to give their views on the Rhodesia dispute and other issues to Mr Andrew Young, President Carter's key man on African affairs. They were met by President Nyerere of Tanzania.

Mr Young, the United States representative at the United Nations, told reporters that he wanted to learn the President's exact positions on Rhodesia. He had come to listen to the views of the Presidents "in their quietest moments". He said: "We just want to see exactly where they are."

Mr Young, who arrived yesterday, was beginning his talks later today by meeting two members of the South-West African People's Organization (Swapo).

Asked whether he thought there would inevitably be a Marxist government in Rhodesia in the future, Mr Young said: "I don't know what a Marxist government means any more. If Angola is a Marxist government and its main trading partner is the United States, then that doesn't worry me."

"Any future government in southern Africa is going to have good relations with the West because the West needs to develop Africa's resources and the West Union does not because it has its own."

The latest British proposals to settle the Rhodesia dispute offered the necessary security to the blacks but not enough to the whites.

Mr Young said he thought Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, could have reached a settlement with the African National Council two years ago for a government that was more moderate than Zambia's.

Now Mr Smith had to deal with Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo of the Patriotic Front alliance who "have only got the leadership as long as they can deliver the goods now". There was no alternative to talking to them because "if you want to stop the fighting you have to talk to the people with the guns".

Lusaka: The liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity decided today that the Patriotic Front should be the umbrella organization for all Rhodesia's nationalist guerrillas.

According to the security forces, six Africans, including two guerrillas, have been killed in the past two days and a white nun has been injured by a guerrilla landmine on a lonely dirt road.

Sister Noreen Nola, 35, of St Richard's Mission in the Rhodesian Midlands, was moved to a hospital by government troops after her car was blown up

Was the Benin raid an imperialist plot or a Marxist-Leninist hoax?

Mystery of day-trip invaders who disappeared into thin African air after a pause for drinks

From John Darnton

Cotonou, Benin, Feb 4

Shortly before 7 o'clock on the morning of January 16 an aircraft with its markings covered in white screeched to a bumpy landing at the drowsy airport here. Out jumped 80 to 100 men in battle gear, firing automatic weapons. Half were whites.

After the invasion, some 300 of the 2,000 whites still living in Cotonou were taken into custody. Now, with a semblance of calm returning, all but about eight—two Germans, some French tourists, a Greek seaman and an American Peace Corps volunteer—have been released.

Tension is still high. All visiting foreigners are required to report to the Ministry of the Interior. The 60 Peace Corps volunteers have been warned that they face arrest if they go outdoors. At night oldtimers barricades are mounted on the streets by the militia. A foreigner is likely to be tailied by North Koreans in a black Citroen.

Last Tuesday, President Kereku addressed thousands of people assembled in the national sports stadium. They rose in unison as he heaped

abuse upon unnamed Western powers and their African neo-colonial lackeys.

The coffins of five Army officers killed during the attack, draped in red and green and decked with flowers, were then solemnly paraded across the tarmac to burial. The route was lined with a crowd four and five deep, many of them weeping.

How much blood was shed last month is only one of the mysteries. A government spokesman spoke of frenzied battles and many dead and wounded. But few residents saw any bodies and hospital workers say there was no sudden rush to emergency wards.

Despite press reports of 500 deaths, casualties on the government side were probably limited to six—the five Army men and a civilian who responded to a government broadcast urging the populace to storm the airport and who was cut down while wielding a machete from a bicycle.

The Government says it captured a number of mercenaries and hints that some are whites, but the only prisoner it is known to be holding is black.

There is no question that 35 to 40 whites were in the invading force. What astounded onlookers was not so much their race as their demeanour.

They marched casually from the airport to the presidential palace, shot off mortars and machine guns from a building 150 yards away and then strolled back.

A witness who watched them through binoculars said that the men took long cigarette breaks during the shelling. While retreating to the airport half a mile away, they stopped off for drinks at an office building.

"They acted as if they didn't have a care in the world," a European diplomat said.

It was as if they were on some sort of manoeuvre."

The aircraft that brought the hijackers left at 10 am. Although the Government reported that mercenaries were left behind and were fleeing towards the Togolese border, none has apparently been captured.—New York Times News Service.

Prague tie off Britain for backing dissidents

Prague, Feb 4—Slovakia has criticized Britain for supporting the Charter human rights manifesto put up by Czechoslovak dissidents.

Mr Edward Williams, British Ambassador, was to the Foreign Ministry day for talks about the 77 issue, an embassy spokesman said. He could not give details.

In the past few days, Slovakia has made representations to Western governments to come out in support of civil and human rights.

Heads of mission of Sweden, The Netherlands, United States, Norway, Portugal are also known to have been summoned. Dusan Spalci, Deputy Minister, who criticized regarded as their Government interference in Czech internal affairs.

The diplomats were in a formal protest at a Foreign Ministry's move to announce Czechoslovak press. Warsaw: Mr Jerzy Wolski, writer and member of the Communist Party, expressed his solidarity with those who signed Charter and then criticized country's political system "state capitalism".

Mr Wyka, who is former member of the national Brigade during Spanish Civil War, said open letter to the prime minister agreed with Czechoslovak leaders tried to liberalize the political system in 1968.

For Poland, Mr Wyskiel proposed the setting of workers' and peasant committees to be selected secret balloting. He decried the release of all Polish prisoners.

Professor Janusz Gaski, former president of the Academy of Sciences, warned intellectuals who signed letters to the prime minister that they may remain unanswered, according to independent sources. "Exceptable unpleasantries themselves, there will be no to the letters," he said.

His message was written before the proposal made day by Mr Gierek, the leader for a conditional pardon for those jailed after hunger food riots.

Polish workers welcome proposal as a great for the workers' demands. Mr Jacek Kurylewski, for the committee, would continue to press unconditional pardon for in prison, the repressive workers' dismissed punishment of police brutality.

Officials responsible for price riots show their guilt, he said.

Mr Gierek's proposal affect mainly the 58 jailers from Radom and plant where the most protests were staged.

He said last night that proposed a pardon for who regretted their a Leading article,



Children at play in a snowdrift which has nearly covered the ground floor of their home in Buffalo.

Governors of snow-bound states appeal for aid

From Peter Strafford

New York, Feb 4

Governors of snow-bound states have appealed in Washington for the federal government to help people hard hit by the severe American winter.

The poor and the unemployed are unable to cope with the soaring heating bills, a group of governors said yesterday, and are having to cut back on food to meet them.

More severe weather was predicted for tomorrow with temperatures dropping again across the eastern United States. The National Weather Service said more snow would fall in Buffalo and other parts

to the east, but this is a slow process.

Some extra gas is being pumped from Mexico—and food parcels have been delivered from Canada to Buffalo, in New York state. The ban on using cars there was lifted yesterday, but there was so much chaos in the snow-blocked streets that it was reimposed today.

The nation's extra fuel costs this winter are estimated at \$8,400m, an average of \$130 (\$10) for each home.

The number of people temporarily out of work has risen to about two million, as more factories are forced to close by the shortage of natural gas. Washington has taken steps to divert gas from the western states unaffected by the cold

remained closed. Snow reached the roofs of cabins and houses in some places, and hundreds of cars remained buried. Most schools have now reopened.

In Ontario, the House of Commons quickly approved a proposal that the federal Government consider defraying the cost of relief operations in the stricken areas.

Ottawa: Correspondent writes: More snow fell in Ontario yesterday as one of the harshest winters on record continued to plague eastern Canada.

The Niagara peninsula, just north of Buffalo, in New York state, was slowly returning to normal, although some roads

AP.

Moscow expulsion angers Washington

Continued from page 1

over

what

is

an

interference

in

Soviet

internal

affairs

affairs

for

this

expulsion

of

Krimsky

is

an

American

Jew

of

Soviet

origin

There

is

no

question

but

that

the

State

Department

and

the

prime

minister

are

angry

with

the

United

States

and

the

White

House

and

the

Senate

and

the

White

House

and

the

Senate

and

the

White

House

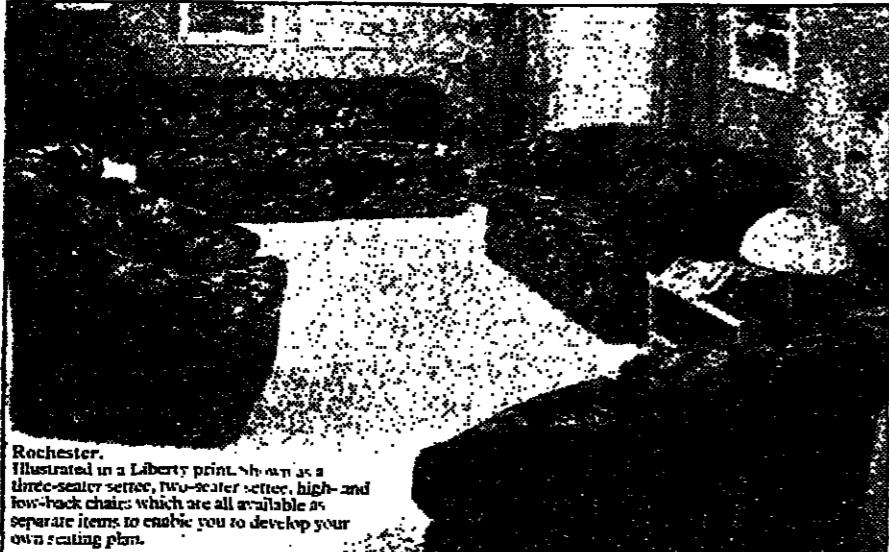
and

the

Senate

Home extra

Exclusive Buoyant.
In shops selected as carefully as our furniture is made.



Rochester.
Illustrated in a Liberty print shown as a
whole room, including sofa, armchairs and
low-back chairs which are all available as
separate items to enable you to develop your
own seating plan.

use is the name of a brand new range from Buoyant.
combines comfort and style with the
al value-for-money you'd expect of Britain's most respected
makers.

Exclusive Buoyant will be
from shops selected every bit as
as our furniture is made.

Before you see it, send for our full-colour brochure and the address of your nearest Exclusive Buoyant retailer.

BUOYANT

Buoyant Upholstery Limited, Silvertight House,
Salterforth Colne Lancashire BB3 5UE

There really is no comparison top quality at lowest prices

Huge selection of leather upholstery and draped 3 piece suites and dining room furniture

1 Special Message to all Repro-Lovers!

ugher in Edmonton now have the biggest collection of Reproduction Furniture assembled under one roof. will sell at prices that will deliberately undercut any of my competitors. So before you go, come and talk to me for a deal unobtainable elsewhere.

Yours sincerely, *Karl Tosner*
"Furniture Extraordinaire"

12 different styles of chairs

EN DAILY 10 a.m.-5 p.m. 01-807 3132 SUNDAY 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

CLOSED all day Thursday

COVERING

UP YOUR HOME WITH

ATEX

A fine paper backed for easy
available in ten delightful
and fabrics. A very popular
and much sought after
in a budget. In natural
and plain, white,
wide choice of a wide
range of

ED HESSIAN,

samples for sale to:

CHAPPE LTD., Dept T,
St. London WC2H 8DE

Personal shoppers
welcomed

FINE HAND MADE FURNITURE



Solid Mahogany Tripod Coffee Table,
33in. diameter, 20in. high.
Price £255.

Send 20p in stamps for details of
our small but exclusive range of
standard designs.

R. & R. STARLING
Makers of Fine reproduction furniture
The Mews, 10a, 10b, 10c, 10d, 10e, 10f, 10g,
Bristol BS15 6LW.
Telephone: Bristol 3561

MARBLES

The beauty of genuine
conglomerate marble is your
luxury home. 24in x 12in slabs
for walls and floors. Specials
made to order.

Send for free colour brochure and
price list to:

"Marbles"
DUROPAVIERS LTD,
45 Lawrence Rd, London, N15.
or Tel: 862 8046
business hours.

MANTELPIECES

ADAM or FRENCH

Marble or Pine, Antique or
Reproduction from £250
Largest selection in London
All marble work undertaken by
craftsmen.

ROLLINGSHEADS
783 FULHAM ROAD, S.W.6.
01-385 8519

PERSONAL
HELP URGENTLY REQUIRED! I am an older-type
house and my owner hates repairing and painting my
poor old rotten window frames. Will some kind person
please tell him about Anglian aluminium windows,
which look forever new and need no maintenance.
Please hurry! Before I die of shame. Box No. 709

TO SAVE HIMSELF EMBARRASSMENT, THE
OWNER OF THE HOUSE IN THE ABOVE ADVERT-
ISEMENT SHOULD CONTACT, IN STRICTEST
CONFIDENCE

anglian
WINDOWS

THE NATIONAL
COMPANY WITH THE
LOCAL SERVICE

ANGLIAN WINDOWS LTD.

56 Station Road, North Harrow, Middlesex,
HA2 7SQ. 863 6827.

7 Castle Street, Kingston-on-Thames, 549 9503

**SEND
IT**

ACT! DON'T THINK ABOUT IT!

NAME
ADDRESS

Tel: Home/Bus.

TRADE PRICES OFFERED!

BATHROOM SUITES
IN ALL COLOURS
White, pink, purple,
blue, green, yellow,
grey, sun king, honey
gold, silver, midland
black, sepia, flaming
orange, etc. etc.
HUGE SAVINGS. Visit
133-137 Essex Rd., Is-
lington, N.1. or phone
01-358 7220 for details.
We regret no brochures.

ASTON MATTHEWS LTD
BUILDERS MERCHANTS SINCE 1873

The finest handmade pine furniture at any
price and sold direct from our own workshops
We also make a
beautiful choice from £35.00

Handmade solid pine beds to
any size with or without storage
boxes. Prices from £140.00
upwards from £46.00.

STOKECROFT ARTS
22-24 CALEDONIAN ROAD (Kings Cross end) & N1.
707-108 HAMMERSMITH ROAD (opposite Olympia) W.14.
Open Monday to Saturday 10.00 to 6.00.

278 6874
603 8138

COTSWOLD DOOR CENTRE

**THE SPECIALISTS
IN HARDWOOD
DOORS**
Interior & Exterior
Matching Garage
Doors, Side Gates, etc.

Expert Fitting
Service

Free Advice

Large Selection of Fittings, Chubb
Locks, etc.

5 Hampden Way, Southgate, N.14
01-368 1564 (24-hr. Ansafone)

DECISION TIME?

You may be deciding to re-
plan and refit your KIT-
CHEN. Let our independent
design, supply, and fitting
services assist you to
choose and achieve.

THOUGHT FOR FOOD
88 High Street, Great Missenden,
Bucks. Tel: 6. Miss. 4025.

CRABTREE GARDENS

The London Garden
Centre
Indoor and Outdoor
Landscaping
Open Sundays

42/46 Crabtree Lane,
London, SW6
Tel. 01-385 6280

V.J. EPSTEIN 150 YEARS OLD
1845 THIS YEAR

UNCHALLENGED LEADERSHIP

Leading experts now acknowledge us as
manufacturers of the finest quality
Furniture in this country. As we are the
only major firm exclusively selling our own
products direct, you can save up to 33% off
normal retail prices.

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO SEE FOR YOURSELF

H.P. terms available. Easy parking at

102 CURTAIN RD, EC2. Tel: 01-759 9055

ALSO AT OUR FACTORY, 280-295 ANGLER RD, EDMONTON N18

OPEN SUNDAYS 9am-2pm. MON-FRI 9am-6pm.

LOUNGE SUITES-GALORE!

Visit our Six Showrooms of beautiful
Suites at great discount prices

(Credit facilities available)

THIS SUNDAY 6 FEB.

9.30 am-2 pm

Mon-Fri 9 am-5.30 pm

TRADE DIRECT FURNITURE SERVICE

288 Hackney Road London E.2. Tel: 01-733 5125

Bedlam

**NIGHT-SHIRTS:
—THE PERFECT
PRESENT."**

RED OR BLUE
STRIPES (100%
COTTON).

BEDLAM.
114 Kensington Church
Street, London, W.8.
01-229 5380.

SAVE MONEY ON KITCHENS & BATHROOMS

COME ALONG AND SEE
OUR EXTENSIVE RANGE, ONE OF THE
LARGEST IN THE U.K. LTD.
COMPARE OUR PRICES
Kitchen & Bathrooms
**MIKE'S KITCHEN
FURNITURE**
ALL LEADING MAKERS
OF BATHROOM EQUIPMENT

C. P. HART & SONS LTD.

Newham Terrace, Hercules Road, S.E.1. Telephone: 01-926 5866 (4 lines)

Gentlemen's & Ladies Tailors • Plasterers • Painters & Paperhangers • Glass & Metal Workers • Surveyors & Builders

Moriarti's workshop

We manufacture the largest range
of slatted pine beds—both tradi-
tional and modern designs, using
top quality solid pine. Also a
selection of "Nestlewood" interior
sprung mattresses at approx. 25% discount R.R.P.

Please send s.a.e. for details

MORIARTY'S WORKSHOP, WITTERSHAM, KENT

Wittersham 544 daytime—High Halton 270 w/ends, evens.

Furniture '77

Manufacturers of Fine English Reproduction Furniture Since 1900

Visit Stand G 20A at the Earls Court
Furniture Exhibition.



Over 250 designs available in mahogany and yew wood.

that's best in
s and doors simply
magic words ...

ESAME

and the most unusual
We don't just supply
o fit them as well! Our
range includes all interior and exterior doors,
panel, flush or casement, modern or period
and solid wood doors. We offer a wide
choice of door furniture. For a complete
unique door service remember the name ...

OPEN SESAME
1, The Broadway (off White Hart Lane), Barnes, S.W.13.

**N. Norman Ltd
London England**

EXPORTERS TO ALL PARTS OF
THE WORLD

visit our LONDON SHOWROOMS

Telephone: (01) 801-216 (5 lines)

for FREE brochure write or call at:

(Dept T277) 43-53 MARKFIELD ROAD

TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N.15

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

RT

Cricketmen after better icket at Bombay

n Woodcock
correspondent

eb 4
ix times, 18 of them
Bombay have won the
by; that is, to all in-
purposes, the state
ip of India. As the
ey are entitled to a
a match against MCC,
e here tomorrow
the great totals in
ket have been made in
ne, over which Bombay
nfalling regularly.
these, 512 for eight,
y were then the wickets
t of them have been
from the time when
and R. S. Mudi
re profitably for
he present day, when
their brightest star
in the Rajiv Trophy
wickets were then though.

In an astoundingly shameless
statement after India's victory in
Bangalore yesterday, Mr R. P.
Mehta, president of the Board of
Control for Cricket in India, said:

"The match was probably won by
the Indian team, because they had

the best bowlers in the world."

The Indian team, too, had

not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

Mr Mehta, too, had

the best bowlers in the world,

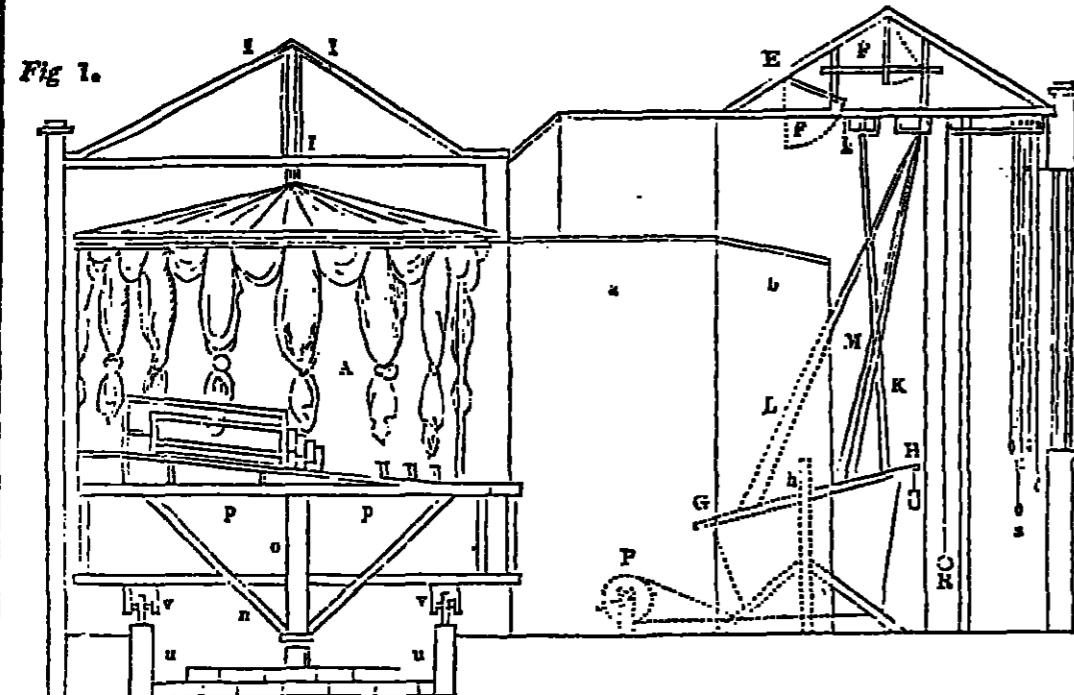
but he had not been beaten by India

in the last 10 years, he said.

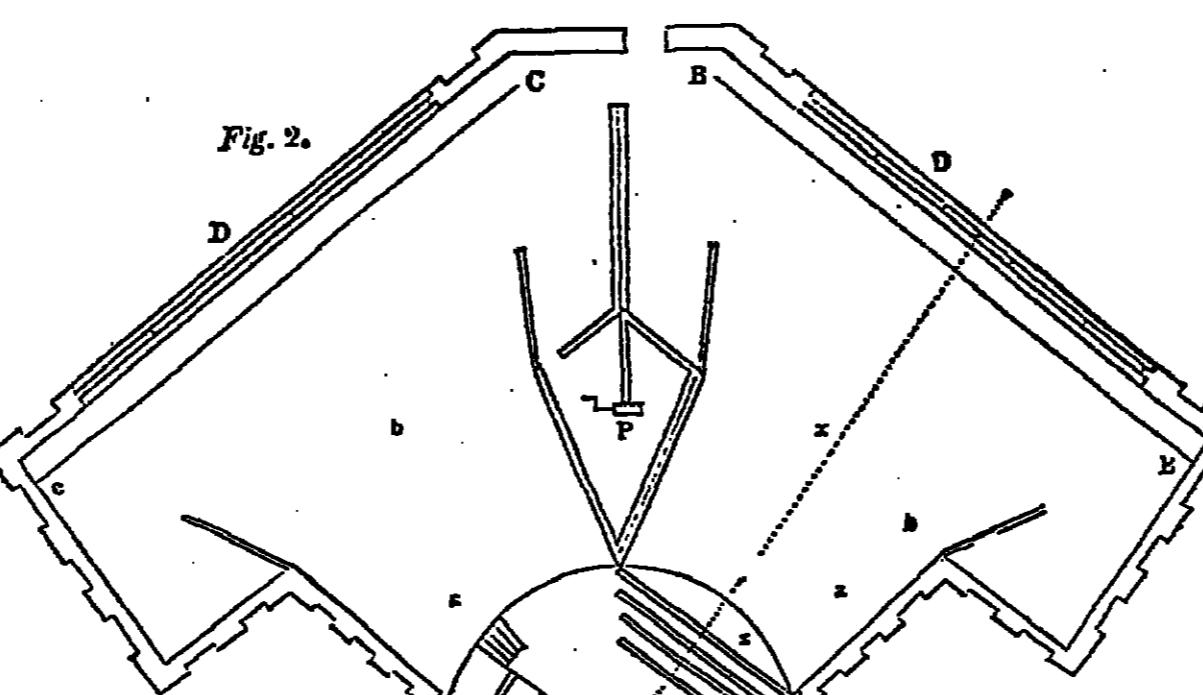
Mr Mehta, too, had</

Daguerre's pleasure dome

by David Robinson
 A peep inside
 the artistic curiosity
 one of the
 inventors of photography
 used to
 entrance London society



Contemporary plan and section of the Diorama. A is the revolving auditorium; BB and CC in the plan, and K in the section represent the diorama picture; DD are the rear windows providing illumination from behind the picture; E and F are skylights and shutters regulating illumination from the front of the picture. G and H is the system of levers and weights to operate cords at K, L and M, to open and close shutters, and P a crank to control the system. 1—skylights; 2—coloured blinds behind picture; 3—18in wheels (2 out of set of eight) on which the auditorium revolved about its fulcrum 'o'.



Below is what the Diorama audience would have seen. Bottom left: the building housing the machine in 1823. Right: the same building today.



Although they do not figure on the usual tourist itinerary, London is fortunate to possess—for the moment at least—the buildings which housed the two most influential optical entertainments of the Georgian era. If you stand in the centre of Leicester Square and look over the roofs on the north side, you can see the upper part of the enormous brick cylinder which Robert Barker built in 1792 to house the vast continuous paintings for which he devised the name, now adopted into the language, of "Panorama".

Daguerre was 35 when he perfected the Diorama. He was born in 1787, the son of aerry official in Cormeilles-en-Parisis. His education, in the troubled years of the Revolution, appears to have been scanty, but from an early age he displayed a gift for drawing, and was apprenticed to the Italian émigré scenic designer of the Opéra, Ignazio Eugenio Maria Degori. Meanwhile the craze for Robert Barker's Panorama had reached Paris, where Pierre Prévost (1764-1833) made himself the acknowledged master of the art. Considering his apprenticeship in 1807, Daguerre went to work as an assistant to Prévost.

As a painter Daguerre was never inspired, but he had an extraordinary facility for *trompe l'œil* effects which stood him in good stead as a panorama painter, and was to prove an invaluable asset when in 1816 he turned to stage design. The new democratic audiences who patronized the melodramas at the Théâtre Ambigu-Comique thrilled to the spectacular realism of Daguerre's settings and lighting effects. The culmination of this phase of his career, however, was the production of Aladdin which opened the new opera house, rue le Peletier, and in which Daguerre employed gas illumination to remarkable (literally dazzling) effect. Daguerre's biographer, Helmut Gernsheim, says that the scene of the Palace of Light, with its moving sun, was remembered for decades "as the acme of luxury and splendour".

This was in 1822, the year in which Daguerre first opened the Diorama in Paris, in partnership with Charles Marie

Bouton (1786-1853), a former associate at Prévost's, who in the interim had achieved some celebrity as a painter. Their exhibition stood on the corner of the rue Sanson and Place du Château d'Eau (today Place de la République).

The principle of the entertainment was not entirely novel.

Something very similar had been attempted in London in the 1780s by the painter and scenic designer Philippe Jacques de Loutherbourg, with his Eidophusikon; but the scale and virtuosity of Daguerre and Bouton's Diorama was unprecedented. It consisted of vast pictures, upwards of 70 by 40 feet, which were skilfully painted on specially prepared canvas so that some parts remained translucent. On the back of the canvas were painted shadows and other supplementary effects, which were only evident when light was shone through the picture from behind.

The picture was then arranged so that it could be lit either from the front, or as a transparency from behind; and when additionally the light was varied by an elaborate arrangement of shutters and coloured blinds or filters, a remarkable range of effects of atmosphere and light and shade could be produced.

The first two pictures exhibited were *The Valley of Sarnen, Switzerland*, by Daguerre, and *The Chapel of the Trinity in Canterbury Cathedral*, by Bouton. When, a year later, the pictures were shown in London, an admiring critic wrote of the changes that occur in the pictures as being "so decided and true to nature that the mind was led to doubt that they are the effect of art".

Thus in the architectural subject the interior of Trinity Chapel, a part of Canterbury Cathedral, the whole is at one moment subdued

by gloom, seeming to be caused by the intervention of a passing cloud, and so as to obscure the interior and the robes of the chapel until the place becomes awfully imposing; when, in an instant as though the interruption had passed away, and the sun was permitted to shine through the windows in its full lustre, the Gothic architecture is beautifully illuminated, the shadows projected with force and truth, and the secondary lights produced beneath the groining of the roofs in all the delicate gradations of natural reflections, dressed in the soft velvety colours which the artist had used.

Something very similar had been attempted in London in the 1780s by the painter and scenic designer Philippe Jacques de Loutherbourg, with his Eidophusikon; but the scale and virtuosity of Daguerre and Bouton's Diorama was unprecedented. It consisted of vast pictures, upwards of 70 by 40 feet, which were skilfully painted on specially prepared canvas so that some parts remained translucent. On the back of the canvas were painted shadows and other supplementary effects, which were only evident when light was shone through the picture from behind.

The picture was then arranged so that it could be lit either from the front, or as a transparency from behind; and when additionally the light was varied by an elaborate arrangement of shutters and coloured blinds or filters, a remarkable range of effects of atmosphere and light and shade could be produced.

The first two pictures exhibited were *The Valley of Sarnen, Switzerland*, by Daguerre, and *The Chapel of the Trinity in Canterbury Cathedral*, by Bouton. When, a year later, the pictures were shown in London, an admiring critic wrote of the changes that occur in the pictures as being "so decided and true to nature that the mind was led to doubt that they are the effect of art".

Thus in the architectural subject the interior of Trinity Chapel, a part of Canterbury Cathedral, the whole is at one moment subdued

Daguerre was substantially rewarded by the French government for his dual achievements of the Daguerreotype and the Diorama.

Since each exhibition of the Diorama consisted of two pictures, and since the machinery for the lighting effects was far too elaborate to permit their movement, Daguerre took the extraordinary step of moving the audience.

The auditorium in Paris holding some 350 people (in London the seats were more comfortable and the number was reduced to 200) consisted of a wooden cylinder 39ft in diameter and 25ft high, which revolved in a rotunda 40ft in diameter and 25ft high, which revolved in the sky and on the clouds, which continually seem to form new combinations of light, colour and arrangement.

The reviews for the first showings of the Diorama were ecstatic, as by and large they were to remain throughout its life. Even so, one suspects the hand of Daguerre (whose success in his several careers owed not a little to his flair for publicity) behind the notice in *Le Moir des Spectacles, des Lettres, des Mœurs et des Arts*:

A crowd of amateurs of all classes, artists of all kinds, above all those who, in opinion had no power over an influence upon fashion, yesterday assumed the elegant rooms of the daily spectacle, which has become known under the name of *Diorama*.

The Diorama must enjoy a considerable success in a country where love of the beautiful is so general. It must be said that those citizens who do not hasten to pay their tribute of admiration to the new invention, so superior to the invention of *Panoramas*, should have quit the modern Athens as a city which does not magnificently reward men who do such honour to France should no longer exert any influence upon public opinion or the direction of the arts.

Sixteen years later, in fact,

Daguerre was substantially rewarded by the French government for his dual achievements of the Daguerreotype and the Diorama. Presumably, too, it was because of Pugin's association with John Nash, both as friend and assistant, that Park Square East, then under construction, was chosen as site.

Since Helmut Gernsheim's magnum opus on Daguerre's work appeared in 1956, the notebook in which Pugin recorded the constructional details of the Diorama has been discovered, and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is not yet altogether clear to what extent Pugin's beautiful, meticulous drawings and notes are a memorandum of the Paris establishment, or plans for the London building, or (most likely) both.

(The Paris Diorama was burnt down in 1833, leaving scant record of its construction.)

As well as structural and mechanical details, Pugin recorded the decoration of the auditorium, including door mouldings and cornices, and even the colouring ("lances gold, draperies cerise, walls green, doors oak colour") enabling us to have a very clear idea of the appearance of the place. The audience was already prepared for the Dioramic treats in store as soon as they passed through the lobby and into the rotunda. The ceiling above them was of transparent fabric, and a dim light shining through from a lantern in the roof above illuminated a series of 16 panels with portraits of the great painters.

The Diorama must enjoy a considerable success in a country where love of the beautiful is so general. It must be said that those citizens who do not hasten to pay their tribute of admiration to the new invention, so superior to the invention of *Panoramas*, should have quit the modern Athens as a city which does not magnificently reward men who do such honour to France should no longer exert any influence upon public opinion or the direction of the arts.

So great was the success of the Diorama that in 1823 Daguerre decided to bring it to London, and dispatched his brother-in-law, Charles Arrowsmith (an artist and dealer who was later to purchase *The Haywain* and introduce Constable to the French public), to survey the prospects. Augustus Charles Pugin (father of Augustus Welby Pugin) was entrusted with the work of recreating the Diorama building, perhaps because as a French émigré he was able to communicate easily with

Daguerre on his visits to Paris to study the mechanics of the Diorama. Presumably, too, it was because of Pugin's influence behind an "unsolicited" letter of testimonial which appeared in the *Mechanics Magazine* in January, 1824:

Gentlemen: I am somewhat surprised that so novel and interesting an exhibition as the Diorama presented at least, has not yet obtained a single column of the praise it deserves in your faithful repository of the sciences and arts ...

I heard much of the exhibition before I saw it; but truly the hall was not built me. I expected from reports to undergo an optical illusion; but never could I have formed the expectation of such a complete and perfect beguilement of the sense of vision as that which I produced. I witnessed the sight of a perfectly painted and well-preserved perspective, of which I was always passionately fond; but the admiration with which I was struck on beholding the Valley of Sarnen, in the Alpine Chapel at Canterbury, in the Diorama exceeded every emotion of the kind I ever felt before. The spectator is introduced into the amphitheatre while one of the paintings is exhibited; and after he has surveyed the scene, he is conducted into another amphitheatre, more than the diameter of the circle, and in the motion the other painting gradually opens to the view. This mode is repeated about every 10 minutes, so that the spectators who remain half an hour are three times turned to the contemplation of each picture.

The writer, who signed himself "Pharos", extended his appreciation of the views and the seating arrangements for two columns more.

Despite Pharos's anxieties the Diorama caught on in London as it had in Paris. The pictures, which in the earlier years at least were

were shipped over from Paris when they had finished their exhibition there, suited the romantic mood of the period: Alpine scenery and gothic ruins, Holyrood Chapel

cost of £9,000 and opened to the public on September 29, 1823. Perhaps reviews were too thin for Daguerre's liking; again one suspects his influence behind an "unsolicited" letter of testimonial which appeared in the *Mechanics Magazine* in January, 1824:

Gentlemen: I am somewhat surprised that so novel and interesting an exhibition as the Diorama presented at least, has not yet obtained a single column of the praise it deserves in your faithful repository of the sciences and arts ...

obvious

Continued on page

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolis Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1064. *Gardens, Stars, Crest, Genn, Horowitz, etc.* **THE ROYAL BALLET**, 240 1064. *Swan Lake, Nutcracker, etc.* **London**, 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew, Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Office, 01-500 2101. Box Seats, 10.30. Seats, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.*

COLISEUM, 101-223 2101. **ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA**, 101-223 2101. *Fri. 7.30 Royal Hunt, Sat. 8.30. *King Lear, Macbeth, Thru. 7.30. Existing Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew, Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

DUNDEE, 101-223 2101. **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *King Lear, Macbeth, Thru. 7.30. Existing Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew, Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.*

IN GILDED SULLIVAN, Tues. 7.30. *Ent. Sat. Mat. 2.30. Today. Mon. Sat. 7.30. *Der Rosenkavalier.* **SADLER'S WELLS TH.**, Rosebery Ave. E.C.1. 837 1672. Until February 26. **D'YOUVILLE**, 101-223 2101. *Mon. Sat. 7.30. Tues. 8.30. Thurs. 8.30. Fri. 8.30. Sat. 8.30. Today. Mon. Sat. 7.30. *Der Rosenkavalier.***

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE, 01-836 7611. *7.30. Mar. Thurs. 7.30. Sat. 8.30. *W. S. Gilbert's H.M.S. Pinafore, 10.30. Spectacular Captivating Tunes and Racy People.* **THEATRE OF THEATRISTES**, *MURDER AT THE VICARAGE*, *SECOND GREAT YEAR*, *GARRICK THEATRE*, 01-836 7601. *Evening 8.30. Fri. Sat. 8.30. Mon. 7.30. *Art Angels and Devilish Angels.* **THEATRE OF THEATRISTES**, *MURDER AT THE VICARAGE*, *SECOND GREAT YEAR*, *GARRICK THEATRE*, 01-836 7601. *Evening 8.30. Fri. Sat. 8.30. Mon. 7.30. *Art Angels and Devilish Angels.* **THE MUSICAL MUSICAL**, *SICK SUMPTUOUS—IRENE*, *BAS ETTINGHOUSE*, *GOOD EARTH*, *BOOKINGS ON 01-836 7611*. **ALBURY**, 836 3578. *Even. 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Alberty's Musical Production, Michael Jayston Equus.* **BY PRETENDER**, *DIRECTED BY JOHN DEXTER*, *STUNNING & CAMPING*, *GOOD EARTH*, *BOOKINGS ON 01-836 7611*. **ALDWYN'S**, 836 3578. *Even. 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Shane, Company is here to prove: Today O'Keefe's Wild Oats.* **THE ROYAL OPERA COMPANY** have struck gold—*Sunday Times*. *Also: Artillery's Old World Eggs.* **JOHN DEXTER**, *DEAR DEAR*, *THE VAST SUBSTANTIAL NEW PLAY IN TOWN*, *Observer*. **PLAY OF THE YEAR**, *GOING TO THE STARS*, *Even. 7.30. Tues. 8.30. Thurs. 8.30. Fri. 8.30. Sat. 8.30. Sun. 8.30. Last 6 Weeks of Season*. **JOHN DEXTER**, *THE KING OF SKATING*, *A SUCCESS WELL PERFORMED & VASTLY ENTERTAINING*, *WELCOME FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT*, *S. E. 200*, *19.30. Feb. 10. 19.30. Mar. 10. 19.30. Apr. 10. 19.30. May. 10. 19.30. June. 10. 19.30. July. 10. 19.30. Aug. 10. 19.30. Sept. 10. 19.30. Oct. 10. 19.30. Nov. 10. 19.30. Dec. 10. 19.30. Instant Credit Card, 01-836 7640. **COMEDY**, 01-10 2378. *Evenings 8.30. Mat. 7.30. Tues. 8.30. Wed. 8.30. Thurs. 8.30. Fri. 8.30. Sat. 8.30. Sunday 8.30. *Winner of All 1975 Awards*. **HENRY COOPER**, *STUNNING & CAMPING*, *OTHERWISE ENGAGED*, *Directed by Harold Pinter*.*******

CERTAINLY, 920 3219. *Lan. Perf. Tonight & Tomor. 8.30. *Rehearsing with Wit & People*. *Hurry Along to D. N. Gotta Shoe*. *A Musical by Carl Brahm and Ned Thorne. Nothing But Pleasure*.*

DRYDEN LANE, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Sharp. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8.30. Sun. 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

DRYDEN LANE, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Sharp. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8.30. Sun. 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA, 101-223 2101. **DRYDEN LANE**, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Sharp. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 8.30. Sun. 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

DUKE OF YORK'S, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

FIELD, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

FOOTBALL, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

FRONTIERS OF FARCE, *FIVE WEEK SEASON ONLY*, **THEATRE**, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues. 7.30. *Entire Variations, Song of the Earth, Ballet Change, Taming of the Shrew. Existing Tickets art.* **THE ROYAL OPERA**, Tues. & Fri. 7.30. *In ballroom, 10.30. Box Seats, 10.30. Amphyx seats for all performances from 10 a.m. on day of perf.**

GAY, 01-855 8105. *Evening 8.30. Tues*

Paperbacks of the month

Warmth and Exasperation

Old in an Urban
by John and Elizabeth Newson's
An Urban Companion

the beginning of the study of the up-to-date urban life. Their new book is a collection of 25 new ones at the age of four, produced by interviewers of their own home, their own home, it varied and ones about such times, meal-times, illness, imaginary situations and children.

What emerges is a picture, perhaps slightly idyllic, of several hundred women very involved in, and thoughtful about seven hundred growing and obviously differing human beings.

Warmth and exasperation are recorded and harped,

though it must surely exist.

The most common attitudes

are about discipline, too much or too little.

"Too much" seems to be a sense of failure because head-on clashes of will with what was a loved baby.

There is a sense of guilt,

of fear of failure,

of the new physical independence

point out, the ear-old is not the

parental or sibling one; he is either

out to work

or is capable, as

a bear with an

angry evangelical

conducting a

y of his soul,

four-year-old is

energetic, cap-

from this study,

verbal and psy-

chical and manipu-

latory required

only work, imita-

tions of mannerisms

of a lack of log-

ic that can be

bizarre and

the mad

critical base that

like common-

won't offer a ple-

able of this in an

they have in-

stories

cruelty

ssness

justice

Wilderness, by

Penguin, 80p

by Angus Wil-

son, by Angus

60p

ect, by Edna

60p

Yaldous Hux-

ley, by John

80p

acks and four

vintage Angus

sensuous

classic examples

of his pub-

licly, and

indis-

over all these

y and conve-

Dan Jacob-

Wilderness,

he uses his

ion and evoca-

to illuminate

and injus-

the careles-

of one race's

ds another.

on for honest

es Mr Jacob-

South Africa

childhood and

it thoroughly

ider's grasp,

its complex-

rom polemics,

to the im-

re Jewish cul-

ator which

racist script-

er. His

distance,

sheep-raising

ges outposts

n the instant

naval in the

tions

ester

er heat

ing

lancey.

HP

70p

JAY

70p

Parkinson

icks for

ing readers

erviewed their own four-year-old, quite straightforwardly, using their own interviewing questions, about the child's relationship with her "four-year-old" doll, Susanna May-Dick.

Talk, they say, is what the child crucially requires and insists on at this age. One of their most significant findings is that middle-class mothers differ greatly from working-class mothers in the way they treat the importance of talk, reasoning and logic in their relationship with their child. They are more likely to keep promises, or at least to think they should do so; to require truth and to tell truth about where babies come from and where broken toys have gone; to apologize to their child if they damage his property. They are slightly more likely to give in to a child's imaginative play, although this also depends on age, and the number of other children. There is a delightful section on imaginary friends, dragons or dogs, and a fascinating section on fears—irrational fears of grass, insects, cotton-wool or wallpaper, as well as a subtle description of the terror of the "not-quite-right"—puppets, faces, or deformities.

What emerges is a picture, perhaps slightly idyllic, of several hundred women very involved in, and thoughtful about seven hundred growing and obviously differing human beings.

Warmth and exasperation are recorded and harped,

though it must surely exist.

The most common attitudes

are about discipline, too much or too little.

"Too much" seems to be a sense of failure

because head-on clashes of will with what was a loved baby.

There is a sense of guilt,

of fear of failure,

of the new physical independence

point out, the ear-old is not the

parental or sibling one; he is either

out to work

or is capable, as

a bear with an

angry evangelical

conducting a

y of his soul,

four-year-old is

energetic, cap-

from this study,

verbal and psy-

chical and manipu-

latory required

only work, imita-

tions of mannerisms

of a lack of log-

ic that can be

bizarre and

the mad

critical base that

like common-

won't offer a ple-

able of this in an

they have in-

social provocations found in African towns, an immensity of land used to convey a sense of powerlessness and a tragedy involving less easy to pinpoint than the narrator, in most stories, is anxious only to escape. Those few stories situated in England appear to lose in stature in comparison, except perhaps the morality tale of the South African writer, self-exiled in Dagen, who finds he has nothing left to write about.

Now that Angus Wilson is better known as a novelist (and biographer) it is like looking through Alice's looking-glass to review him as a short story writer, yet it was with *The Wrong Set* that he established his initial image of himself as a truly Ruthless "Raspberry Jam", in which two elderly ladies prick a bulbous to death, was praised as the peak of a new school of mod macabre (it is still quite beastly, and to my mind, unbelievable—two elderly queens, yes, but not those dotty kindly ladies as described). A softer more amiable Angus Wilson has emerged through the novels, although still related to this vintage Wilson of the stories who holds no illusions about human nature, shown as bloody raw and unregenerate. Little love for his fellow men comes through nose at all for women (a contrast to *The Mid-Age of Mrs Eliot*, initially presented as truly hateful life (ie men) destroyers. A *Bit Off the Map* is perhaps more even a collection in quality and precision, less murderous in intent towards humanity, more conscious of pity, of one race's ds another.

Edna O'Brien has per-

fected the popular image of

what is known as Irish sensibili-

ty and evoca-

tion, the

flavour overall is there,

plushly padded with Edna

O'Brien's style

is distinctive. Not all related exclusively to love, although all edge that way. However, not to quibble, Edna O'Brien is for Edna fans who will find this a happy hamper.

Sophisticated, worldly, erudi-

te, this quartet, *Brief Com-*

dresses from Aldous Huxley

is overhung by a distinct late

19th century flavour to treat-

ment, old-fashioned, slightly

weird, with lengthy monologues in lieu of dialogue. Peopled by cynical intellectual amorists boastful of their conquests who mostly turn out to be silly young girls, victims to masculine superiority. All woven together with sound talk, masculinity of classical literature, philosophy, and "values"—no wit that one can discover. Perhaps not the best selection from Huxley's considerate volume of stories.

That John O'Hara was enor-

mously prolific is no particular

virtue reserved for him, that

his work was uneven, to say

the least, is clear from these

thirty odd tales in *The Time*

Element all set in the Forties background New York, Holly-

wood, smart beach resorts show-

ing a one-sided view of Ameri-

can society—Yale connections,

stock exchange, clubland. Vig-

nerettes would be a better

description than short stories;

some are awfully bad, some

quite good. Yet, in an odd way,

they manage to convey a view

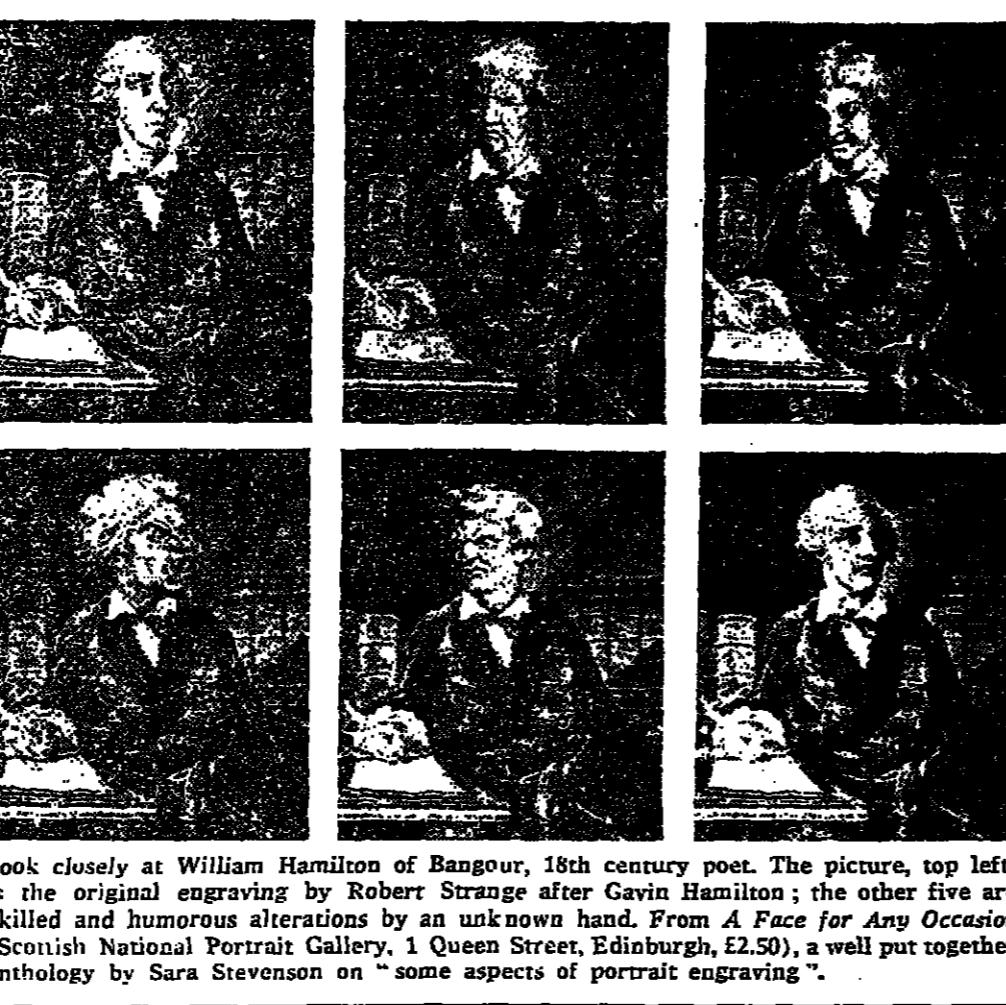
of this kind of sophisticated

American society of the

period. A pass the time be-

tween times collection.

Kay Dick



Look closely at William Hamilton of Bangour, 18th century poet. The picture, top left, is the original engraving by Robert Strange after Gavin Hamilton

Travel

Taking to the boats

"Well, are we all going to stay at home for our holidays in 1977?"

The question was put to me last month by a commuting companion who had been talking of the high costs of travel to the Continent, the ferocious level to which cross-Channel fares have climbed and the current antics of tour companies anxious to fill their booking charts. He had decided that a package holiday abroad was out of the financial question for him and his family, and claimed the majority of his friends, office colleagues and neighbours had come to the same conclusion.

As it happened I had received that morning a letter from the French Government Tourist Office in London telling me that staff there were dealing with about 2,000 inquiries a day. So some of us are intent on a holiday abroad in 1977.

My guess is that the majority of those inquiries are from people who plan to cross the Channel independently (despite the fact that it must now be the most expensive ferry journey, for its distance, in Europe if not the world) and drive to modest hotels and to camp sites. For them, as for most, 1977 will be a year of curbed holiday ambitions.

But not for all. Though acknowledging that bookings could be better, the shipping companies are not too unhappy about 1977 prospects. I can understand this, for there is a loyalty among cruise passengers that other forms of holiday cannot generate. And questions about aspects of holidays at sea always dominate the sessions which follow the lunchtime or evening talks I give to travel clubs and other organizations. Cruising has always had

a mystique about it. It has retained qualities of style and service that have long vanished in all but the very best of hotels ashore. For hundreds of thousands it has been the "dream holiday" they have promised themselves when an insurance policy matures or a pool forecast comes up. For even more it has become the holiday they will save to enjoy without waiting for special financial windfalls.

According to Mr John Lancaster-Smith, of the Passenger Shipping Association, some 80,000 berths are available on cruises out of British ports this year, compared with 110,000 in 1976. Such a cutback indicates that cruise companies have taken sensible note of the economic conditions, and one wishes the package liner "P & O" the "brand leader" is responsible for a little under 50,000 berths and had sold 25 per cent of them before Christmas. The trend in recent years has been for bookings to be made closer to the date of departure, so P & O would seem to be set fair for the summer.

Another main trend has been towards fly-cruise holidays, and last summer I sampled such a voyage on the Chandris ship, Regina Prima. She was taking some 600 passengers on a capacity sailing from Genoa to Cannes, Barcelona, Palma, Mahon, Tunis and Porto Cervo. All these ports were crammed into a week on the sort of holiday that's dismissed as "bus stop cruising" by old hands at the game.

I'll confess to preferring a slower pace of life at sea, and had some reservations about the ship for she was built in 1939 and began her present cruising life after refitting. If years

ago, But those passengers I talked with had no complaints about the ship or her busy itinerary. In fact, the number of ports was considered a bonus — more for the money" was the frequently used phrase.

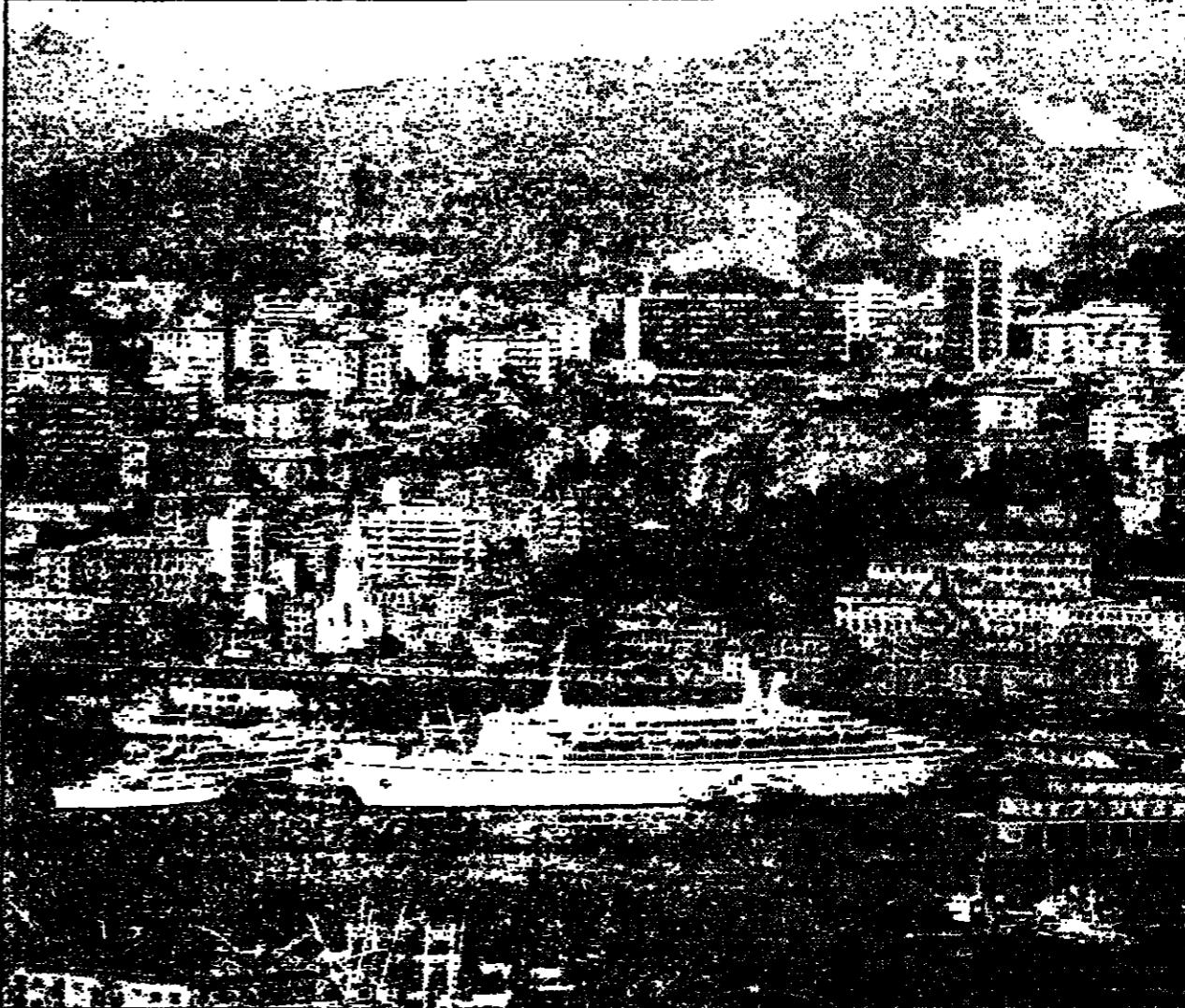
Ports on this itinerary are Alicante, Tangier, Casablanca, Lanzarote, Las Palmas, Madeira, Cadiz, Mahon and Cannes. The cost of these cruises next summer, including return flights and based on a double cabin with private facilities, is from £487.

Let me turn now to the more traditional form of cruising — voyages which begin and end in Southampton. When you consider the cost of such cruises an immediate comparison with a two-week "package tour" by air to some Mediterranean resort will give the impression that they are expensive. True, that initial cost is higher, but one must also take into account just what you are getting for your money.

In the first place, any comparison should be with a top quality hotel and that will serve to narrow the gap in price terms. In the second place bear in mind that when a ship offers full board accommodation it means full board accommodation.

You will not find yourself buying extra meals or snacks, as often happens in package deal hotels. Your entertainment — cabaret, cinema, night club dancing and discotheque — is also included.

But the greatest advantage is the cost of living at sea. Where else could one buy a round of drinks — half-a-dozen whiskies, say — and still have change from a pound? If you do make a serious comparison with an inclusive holiday by air to a top quality hotel you will find the price difference is not so great and is likely to diminish when all the factors are taken into account.



A cruise liner about to leave from Genoa.

As in previous years, the P & O brochure offers generous reductions for teenagers and children and continues the "take a chance" scheme which, when I mentioned it here before, produced a considerable number of readers' inquiries.

In essence, the scheme is aimed at those who can take a holiday at any time and are able to travel at a month's notice.

An innovation in the P & O 1977 programme enables passengers to travel on just one section of certain cruises. For example, Canberra sails from Southampton on May 13 for Malaga, Madeira and Las Palmas. These passengers may leave the ship and fly home on May 30. Others will fly from London to Las Palmas on that

date and join the remainder of her liner, Lisbon, on a cost for such a fit arrangement.

Should you prefer Canberra for the nights, round trip from £275.

Joel

Finland by FINNJet

This year, enjoy a completely new holiday experience! Sail the Baltic on the world's largest and fastest car-ferry, the sensational new gas-turbine FINNJet, which enters service this spring. With all the amenities of a luxury hotel, it whisk you from Travemünde to Helsinki in a speed which cuts 12 hours from the overall UK-Helsinki journey time.

Perhaps Finland too will be a new experience. You will find towns which blend the mellow with the modern. And a spacious landscape which is profoundly peaceful, hauntingly beautiful.

A most attractive programme of holidays by FINNJet has been arranged: round voyages and Helsinki stop-overs from £122, motoring tours and many others from £185.

Send the coupon for details

Finnish Tourist Board
53-54 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4RN.
Telephone: 01-839 4048

Please send me details of holidays by FINNJet

Name _____
Address _____

FT56

WINTER GETAWAY HOLIDAY

£11.00 a day
Book 8 days & get 2 more free!
(including airfare, dinner & 6 nights' bed & breakfast)

*** FREE GOLF - OWN 9 HOLE COURSE - 18-hole course nearby, (green fees weekends only)**

*** TENNIS - CROQUET**

*** 12 ACRES GARDENS**

*** RIDING (nominal charge)**

*** CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA**

** Campsite
** Dogs welcome
** No telephone
** Non-smoking

W.E. telephone 01-733 27441
Write, Post, Fax, Telex, Cables, etc.

Food

Look for the wobble

Hot souffles are surprisingly quick to prepare and really not difficult to make. Admittedly a souffle is not the kind of recipe to choose if you have no way of timing the moment of serving accurately because they do not take kindly to waiting but there is no need to banish them from the kitchen altogether because they make an excellent lunch or supper dish, particularly if you serve one with a crisp green salad.

Most hot souffles start off with a basic sauce mixture which is thicker than the usual pouring white sauce. To this you add the seasoning and flourings and beat in the egg yolks only which thins the mixture to a consistency that will blend with the stiffly whisked egg whites. Choose a metal spoon to cut and fold the egg whites through the mixture and you should find that the ingredients will combine together quite easily. Remember the "folding in" is quite different from stirring: it is an over and over movement which combines ingredients and at the same time retains the volume. You need room to do this so choose a pan which is large enough to take the basic sauce and to

allow you to fold in the beaten whites when the time comes.

Cheese souffle

Cheese that has a good biting flavour makes the best cheese souffle and there is no doubt that a nice dry hard cheese like grated parmesan or gruyere, preferably a mixture of both, gives the best results. But a piece of mature cheddar makes a good souffle, too, especially if the cheese is a little on the hard or dry side when it will grate into fine crumbs more easily.

Serves 2

1 oz butter;
1 oz flour;
1 pint plus 3 tablespoons milk;
4 eggs;

Salt and freshly milled pepper;
1 level teaspoon made mustard;
3-4 oz grated hard cheese.

Smoked Fish Souffle

This is a mere substantial souffle and has a delicious flavour, well worth trying.

Serves 4

lb smoked haddock fillet;
milk — see recipe

1½ oz butter;

1½ oz flour;

1 pint cooking liquor from the fish;

4 egg yolks;

Salt and freshly milled pepper;

2oz grated hard cheese;

juice ½ lemon;

Little grated nutmeg;

5 egg whites.

Cut the fish into pieces and place in a saucenpan with milk or a mixture of milk and water to cover. Place a lid on the pan and poach the fish gently for about 10 minutes until tender. Strain off the cooking liquor and measure out 1 pint — make it up with a little extra milk if necessary. When the fish is cool enough to handle remove all skin and tiny bones and flake the flesh.

Melt the butter in a large saucenpan over low heat. Stir in the flour and cook gently for a moment until the mixture lightens in colour and takes on a sandy texture. Gradually stir in the milk beating well all the time to get a smooth fairly thick sauce. Cook gently for a few moments and then draw

off the heat and allow the contents of the pan to cool slightly.

Separate the eggs, cracking the whites into a good sized mixing basin and set aside. Beat the egg yolks into the basic sauce mixture one at a time. Season well with salt and pepper, stir in the mustard and the grated cheese. Check the taste of the mixture carefully at this stage.

Whisk the egg whites until stiff and then, using a metal spoon, fold gently but thoroughly into the souffle mixture. Turn the contents of the pan into a 1½ pint buttered souffle dish. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) and bake for about 30-35 minutes or until well risen and golden brown. Serve at once.

Melt the butter in a large saucenpan over low heat. Stir in the flour and cook gently for a moment until the mixture lightens in colour and takes on a sandy texture. Gradually stir in the reserved fish cooking liquor, beating well all the time to make a smooth quite thick sauce. Cook for a moment or two and then draw off the heat, allow the contents of the pan to cool for a few moments. Then beat in the egg yolks one at a time. Season to taste with salt and freshly milled pepper, stir in the cheese and the lemon juice and then stir in the flaked fish. Just a grating of nutmeg added will give the mixture a pleasant flavour but can be left out if preferred.

Whisk the egg whites until stiff and then, using a wooden spoon, fold the whites gently but thoroughly into the souffle mixture. Turn the contents of the pan into a well buttered 2 pint souffle dish. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) and bake for about 40 minutes. Serve at once.

The hardest part of making a souffle is knowing just where to take it out of the oven. A souffle should be well risen and firm on the outside but still soft right in the middle and is the hardest thing to judge from its outward appearance. When you take the dish from the oven the souffle should "wobble" slightly but there is really no substitute for making a recipe once or twice and getting to know it and your oven well.

Chess

Make the most of an openin

Thompson his full rights in the Hippopotamus Opening.

Such a society could also, perhaps, clear up genuine confusions or coincidental and concurrent opening discoveries. What about 1 P-QKt4, and its varied names? Is it Sokolsky's Opening, since the late Soviet master, Alexei Sokolsky, constantly played and analysed it? Is it the Polish Opening or is it the Oran Ustin Opening, so named because Dr Tartakover, on a free day of the New York International Tournament in 1925, visited the Zoo?

Then there is the vast tangle with the Pirc-Kotov-Ulfholt Defence and its first cousins the Robatsch and the Modern Defences. The title, the Modern Defence, I have taken as a paradox based on the extreme age of the line, or is it new in the same way as Moller's character discovered to his delight that he had been talking prose all his life?

The society could also decide whether Benko's Gambit can acquire a new daze by talking about the Gorky variation of the Giuoco Piano.

It is a sad but natural fact that ever since the openings have become what our American friends call a hot property there have been disputes, sometimes violent and rarely disinterested, about the names of the openings, the variations of the openings and the subvariations of the variations.

In this respect money is not enough and feelings are intensified by patriotism. Where chess-playing is most active and where in consequence opening theory is most rife, there nationalistic feelings rage and madden round the land. The Russians and the Germans, the Dutch and the Yugoslavs, are all most active in this field. In many cases it would take a Solomon or a Caucasian chalk-circle, to determine the true parent of an opening variation.

I myself have suffered at the hands, or rather the claws, of these predators, having had no less than four lines filched from me in the course of some 40 years of international play. Nor am I the only sufferer. There is the Reynolds variation in the Semi-Slav that the Germans have called the Klaus Jüngel line and the Abrahams variation of the same opening known to the Dutch as the Noteboom line.

Perhops one ought to try and form a RSPCOI (a Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Openings Innovators). Gerald Abrahams, who is still very much alive, can well take care of himself; but poor Reynolds was killed in the Far East during the Second World War and something ought to be done to preserve for the late Mr

Cut the fish into pieces and place in a saucenpan with milk or a mixture of milk and water to cover. Place a lid on the pan and poach the fish gently for about 10 minutes until tender. Strain off the cooking liquor and measure out 1 pint — make it up with a little extra milk if necessary. When the fish is cool enough to handle remove all skin and tiny bones and flake the flesh.

Melt the butter in a large saucenpan over low heat. Stir in the flour and cook gently for a moment until the mixture lightens in colour and takes on a sandy texture. Gradually stir in the reserved fish cooking liquor, beating well all the time to make a smooth quite thick sauce. Cook for a moment or two and then draw off the heat, allow the contents of the pan to cool for a few moments. Then beat in the egg yolks one at a time. Season to taste with salt and freshly milled pepper, stir in the cheese and the lemon juice and then stir in the flaked fish. Just a grating of nutmeg added will give the mixture a pleasant flavour but can be left out if preferred.

Whisk the egg whites until stiff and then, using a wooden spoon, fold the whites gently but thoroughly into the souffle mixture. Turn the contents of the pan into a well buttered 2 pint souffle dish. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) and bake for about 40 minutes. Serve at once.

The hardest part of making a souffle is knowing just where to take it out of the oven. A souffle should be well risen and firm on the outside but still soft right in the middle and is the hardest thing to judge from its outward appearance. When you take the dish from the oven the souffle should "wobble" slightly but there is really no substitute for making a recipe once or twice and getting to know it and your oven well.

The hardest part of making a souffle is knowing just where to take it out of the oven. A souffle should be well risen and firm on the outside but still soft right in the middle and is the hardest thing to judge from its outward appearance. When you take the dish from the oven the souffle should "wobble" slightly but there is really no substitute for making a recipe once or twice and getting to know it and your oven well.

pawn sacrificed a strong Queen-side, the Queen-side, if a Kt-Kt5 so White eliminates the danger

11-8-02 P-QN5 11 P

Naturally not 14 B-Kt2, but with the Kt Black it easily gained the up

12 P-Kt2 P-Q5 17 Q

Better than 17 P-KB2, P-QR2 19 QKt

20 QxQ, Kt-Q2; 21

22 P-Kt2 when th has changed hands

18 P-Kt2 P-Q1 21

20 P-Kt2 Kt-Q2

Simply 22 B-Kt2 a w

age, since if the R(Q1)-KB1 and the

is too exposed to a

to survive.

23 Kt-Q1 Q-P2 ch 24

Again, simply 2

KB1 would have w

1-8-02 Q-K5 26

Preparing a blu

Q-KB1 was still

move.

23 Kt-Q1 Q-P2 ch 25

Aimed at winn

and resulting in th game; he could

drawn by repeating

28 Q-K5 ch.

29 Kt-Q1 Q-P2 ch 30

Exhibitions

Royal taste in art

en's own Silver Jubilee n, which opened to the starday, at the Queen's Buckingham Palace, is *The Queen's Pic* though it is significantly *The Story of the Royal from Henry VIII to II*, and in fact consti- history of royal bition of the period covered. ture enough, the visi- Crouched by a monu- mential table and mirror £1700, on either side of the hung some of the tian pictures in the collection, most of which were newly cleaned for the pre-Roman views *to the Arch of Constantine*, and possibly 1712, and possibly visit by the artist to though it has been sug- the inspiration for five of which these was derived from by Canaletto's nephew, Bellotto. Whatever in, they are superb of Canaletto's mature of large scale paintingly different class glorified picture post- he turned out in his later years. There are two of Luca's exquisite Cupid and Sibyl, which are usually in the Hampton Court Palace Collection, Gallery, as an antidote to the strong impact of the cession of unprepossessing inap- ados. "Beauties": copper, the pictures by executed by Luca last years in Spain, by Bellotto. Whatever in, they are superb of Canaletto's mature of large scale paintingly different class glorified picture post- he turned out in his later years. There are two of Luca's exquisite Cupid and Sibyl, which are usually in the Hampton Court Palace Collection, Gallery, as an antidote to the strong impact of the cession of unprepossessing inap-



Zoffany's portrait of George III and his family.

where George Vertue records having seen a *Cleopatra* by Guido Reni in 1749; this noble, if somewhat frigid work hangs above the Amigoni portrait, paired on the other side by Guercino's beautifully under- stated Libyan Sibyl, acquired by the Prince's son, George III, who himself appears in his characteristic fancy dress in Zoffany's delightful *George III, Queen Charlotte and their six eldest children*, painted early in 1770.

The Prince of Wales, second from the left, shares with his father the honour of the Garter, but whereas George III's patronage of contemporary artists was somewhat unimaginative (his favourite painter was the laborious West), his son showed remarkable discernment: William Mulready's *The Wolf and the Lamb* and Sir David Wilkie's *Blind Men's Buff* recall their Dutch seventeenth-century prototypes at the same time as paving the way for the Victorian painters of everyday life whose merits are once more being appreciated. Unfortunately, none of

these is included (William Powell Frith's *Ramsgate Sands* would have made much more impact than Lawrence's large, dull portrait of Sir Walter Scott), but otherwise Victoria's taste, is well represented. The Prince Consort's passion for early Italian pictures added marvellous things to the collection, including Gentile da Fabriano's serene *Madonna and Child with Angels* and the six tiny panels by Cima da Conegliano. He also bought German works, such as the Cranach of *Apollo and Diana*, which is hung in the exhibition above Daniel MacIise's *Scene from Undine*, a fascinating example of the "fairy" genre, which manages to survive this bizarre juxtaposition.

The earlier works on show include the jolly famous *Elizabeth I when Princess*, the intriguing Boy looking through a *Casket* and the recently identified *Jacopo Cennini by Francibigio* (1482-1525), while upstairs in the gallery a selection of pictures acquired by Queen Elizabeth the Queen

Jeffery Daniels

mother and the Queen herself includes an attractive Duncan Grant and a stunning Sir William Nicholson, *The Gold Leaf*, which has a Chardin-esque authority.

The Queen has lent no fewer than 15 items to the *Johann Zoffany* exhibition at the Carlton House Terrace annexe of the National Portrait Gallery, which concludes until March 27. The full range of this attractive artist's work is represented, from his early allegorical and religious works in the late Rococo manner, through his conversation and historical pieces, which established his reputation in his adopted country, to the grand series of portraits of The Tribune of the Uffizi and Charles Townley's *Library in Park Street*. His visit to India produced some remarkable works and right at the end of his life his horror at the atrocities of the French Revolution found expression in a picture such as *Plundering the King's cellar at Paris* (1794), in which he almost rivals Goya.

Gardening

Kept in the dark

I have a number of seeds to report. First, seeders have sent letters to say what seeds they have had new self-folding cory varieties I last year. Only one variety, is available. It has been found suitable by the growers as it can be sown and forced over a season. It is available with an instruction card from the Anglia Nurseries Ltd, 20 Therford, Norfolk price 35p a packet, ideal. Is pelleted, making and eliminating the trouble of

thinning the seedlings. Just sow one seed every six inches, and if you are sowing more than one row leave 15 inches between the rows. I sow my chicory in early May. I cut off the tops of our plants in November and lift the roots, storing them in a heap of sand. We have been bringing a few roots indoors every three weeks since then, and we have had all the fat chicory we could wish for, and plenty of young, tender leaves to use as salad instead of lettuce.

If you cut the chicory carefully, not cutting into the top of the root, young leaves will continue to sprout for months provided the roots are kept moist.

The beauty of this variety is

that you only have to put the roots in a pot of sand, soil or peat so that the tops of the roots are left just clear. You do not, as with the old Wiltshire chicory, have to cover it with sand or soil in order to persuade the young leaves to form a compact "chicon".

Of course, it then wrap round a slice of ham, cover with a cheese sauce, and put it in the oven for 15 minutes or so. This makes an excellent supper dish, but I once attended a Belgian cooking class on Saturday, February 26, from 9.30 am to 5 pm, at the Polytechnic, 115 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8JS. Anyone who could attend would, I am sure, learn a lot and get the answers to many problems.

The subjects to be dealt with are requirements for plant growth, simple plant breeding, propagation of plants, sources of information on gardening problems, pests and their control, diseases and their control, and weeds and their control, in that running order. The fee for the course is £2, and applications should be made to Marjan Thorncroft at the above address. The speakers are all highly qualified, and at today's prices this course looks to me to be a jolly good value.

A reader has suggested that I write about footwear—gumboots versus leather boots, shoes or galoshes, safety when mowing, the effect of footwear on health—rheumatism, etc. About such matters I know almost nothing except that it is to keep one's feet warm and dry, and if one is likely to be putting ones toes into any water, a moker boot or shoe, the thicker the boot or shoe, the better. Perhaps readers have views on footwear. The Times readers I find usually have cogent and helpful views about most garden problems.

From Murphy Chemicals Ltd, who have in the past produced many excellent aids for gardeners, has come news of a new formulation, easier to mix, of their Sequestered Iron which has proved so helpful when heathers, rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias, hydrangeas, and other plants have suffered from a shortage of iron. This often happens with these plants, and even fruit trees and roses especially if they are grown on alkaline soils.

One application in February or March should supply the plants with sufficient iron for the season and bring back the green colour to the leaves if they are pale or, in the case of deciduous plants like fruit trees and roses, they were pale last year.

Also, they have produced a most effective control of moles. It is a smoke cartridge which you light and place in the mole run. It produces a dense gas which penetrates along the mole run and underground galleries. Murphy carried out trials on a site which contained over 400 molehills, and they estimate that as each molehill weighed on average about seven pounds, these moles must have moved one and a quarter tons of soil. After treatment with the smoke cartridges there was no further activity.

I can confirm that these cartridges work. We had a mole in the garden last year and, not unreasonably I suppose, he concentrated his activities on my asparagus bed. We did, however, get rid of him with Murphy's mole smoke.

Both these items should be available from any good garden shop, but in case of difficulty contact Murphy Chemicals Ltd, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire AL4 8QW.

Next, many readers seem to appreciate large tomatoes for stuffing and have written to ask who offers the variety Marmande. This is catalogued by Suttons Seeds Ltd, Hele Road, Torquay TQ2 7QJ. Incidentally, Suttons have recently opened a shop at 33 Catherine Street, London, WC2, opposite Drury

Roy Hay

Picnic

Tinderbox

HY DRY
(UM DRY)

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14.20

14

Ravi Tikkoo, racing man extraordinary, faces his biggest gamble

Tanker tycoon who began with £80 prepares to go nuclear

If Ravi Tikkoo's plans materialize, the first nuclear powered oil tanker could be crossing the Atlantic en route for the Gulf some time in 1985. It is a bold, costly and ambitious gamble, but perhaps it is what one should expect from a man who has used money he has made from the shipping business to become one of the big names in horse racing.

Earlier this week, Mr Tikkoo signed a letter of intent with an American shipbuilding company for the construction of not just one, but a trio of nuclear powered tankers—at 600,000 tons deadweight each they would be the largest merchant vessels afloat—at a total cost of \$975m. If all goes according to plan, the ships would be delivered over the three years 1985-1987, and would each carry 5 million tons of crude oil a year from the Middle East to an American offshore terminal or via a transhipment terminal in the Caribbean.

The project has attracted worldwide interest among the financial community and the shipping fraternity—both inextricably tied by a glut of oil tankers which is expected to last well into the 1980s. It prompted one shipping man to observe: "Tikkoo is taking a gigantic gamble which might conceivably work—but it looks a pretty hairy exercise."

There has been considerable interest in the development of nuclear powered mer-

chant ships for some years but governments have held back from full-scale commercial development because of the high costs involved and worries over environmental difficulties. Three prototype merchant ships have been built by Japan, the United States and West Germany, but the only one operational is Germany's Otto Hahn. The American's prototype Savannah has been laid up for five years and the Mutu, Japan's experimental ship, was at the centre of a storm of protest by the Japanese public last year.

Mr Tikkoo and the builders, and the other parties who would be involved in the tanker venture, have until the end of this year to finalize the contract and much will turn on the necessary governmental authorizations from the Carter Administration. This is not the first time that Mr Tikkoo has been associated with spectacularly costly ventures in the shipping field—and he has signed letters of intent before which have not been con-

firmed. Two previous deals which came to nothing were a letter of intent signed in 1973 for a 70,000-ton tanker by a Japanese company. The oil embargo and price increases put paid to that venture. Another was a planned deal for the construction of seven liquefied natural gas carriers costing a total of £20m at an American yard. The deal lapsed, although the company did go on to build a series of such ships for another customer and has experienced serious problems.

But Mr Tikkoo, who arrived in Britain little over ten years ago with £80 in his wallet, has one spectacular deal beneath his belt and on which he has established his reputation. In the late 1960s when tanker owners were falling over themselves to order ever larger vessels, Mr Tikkoo—the son of a former finance minister to the Rajah of Mandi in Kashmir who arrived in London via West Germany—looked carefully at the prospect. Through his contacts, Gino Tindari, his wife and his wife are the sole shareholders, he put together a deal under which two tankers would be built by a Japanese yard and on completion would be chartered for twenty years to a Japanese shipping company hauling crude oil from the Middle East to fuel the Japanese economy.

At that time the British Government was dispensing largesse to shipowners (British companies) to encourage them to build ships, involving a grant of some 20 per cent of the purchase price. In the case of Tikkoo's two ships, the Globus London and Globus Tokyo, each ship cost around £20m. Tikkoo did the deal in a flurry of publicity and boasted proudly that the two ships would be British-registered and commanded by British officers. The Globus Tokyo alone, he said, would produce foreign exchange earnings for Britain amounting to £42m in the first 10 years of the charter arrangement.

As he observed at the time: "All it required was original thinking; 990,000 people would have come up with the wrong idea. I had the right one." In those days Mr Tikkoo employed a variety of image builders, part of whose brief was to establish the great man's credentials and credibility. There were champagne breakfasts at the Globus group's sumptuous Park Lane headquarters and a lavish dinner on a Thames riverboat. Tikkoo had cleaned up on the lot soon after. Today he lives in a home in Hampstead which cost £500,000 and an American base in a Jacobean style mansion in Connecticut for which he paid £800,000 three years ago.

There are the other trap-

pings too—a quintet of Rolls-Royce cars and a private jet—but Tikkoo remains an enigma figure fitting in and out across the Atlantic and making frequent appearances at the racetracks of the world, for since the Japanese tankers have been seen more by the racing fraternity than his own decaying yacht schemes and stands or falls by them. His entry into horse racing some years ago surprised many and led to deep infections in racing stables up and down the land at the amount of money he paid out to gain a foothold in the business. That venture too has had its ups and downs—he moved his stables from Britain to France and subsequently to the United States—and his approach was more by the racing fraternity (he has a string of 70 or so horses) than by the shipping community.

Asked once the secret of the success which has transformed his London company from a brass nameplate to an enterprise now worth nearly £150m he said: "The reason I have succeeded is because I apply myself totally to whatever I am involved in. I have the energies and ideas to expand my company. I don't socialize at all and I have no friends."

That comment is totally characteristic. Mr Tikkoo is a loner, he runs his own organization on a tight rein and employs a staff of only about six people. He eschews confidence. He is given to carrying and using a pocket calculator in much the same way that Tony Benn carries a cassette tape recorder wherever he goes to illustrate the armchair reasoning behind his projects.



Mr Ravi Tikkoo with one of his earlier tankers: now into the nuclear age.

Tikkoo? This week he proved that he is alive and well but the nuclear tanker project has substantial obstacles to overcome if it is to become more than a leger of interest. Not least environmental worries and the fact that most world ports have already banned nu-

clear powered ships on the ground of safety or as a threat to environmentalist pressure.

Finance should not pose any problems, the American Government provides handsome subsidies for American built, owned and crewed ships and

Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Arriving on Thursday, the most commercially successful pop group of all

How Abba got into the money, money, money

Their popularity, appeal and overnight success are impossible to explain. In the world of pop music they are something which has never really happened before. Even the group themselves cannot explain their success. They are a unique combination of factors which bring millions of people to the group, for record companies throughout the world, and for the Swedish Government.

It may seem contradictory to say that a group whose name many people do not immediately recognize, is selling records faster than any group since the Beatles. But since winning the Eurovision Song Contest in Brighton in 1974, Abba has sold more than 30 million single records, and about 14 million LPs. At a crude guess that means that total sales of records alone has involved a turnover something in the order of £50m.

Abba's appeal is worldwide. Virtually the only countries they do not sell records in are in South-East Asia. They would sell more records behind the iron curtain if limits were not placed on sales allowed. Their music is as popular with grandparents as with grandchildren. At any one time, there is a good chance that Abba has several records in the top 10 in different countries at the same time. Last year in Britain they were the best-selling group and at the beginning of this year their LPs occupied the number one and number two position in the album charts.

There are many fantastic stories surrounding the commercial success of Abba, including one which suggests that next to Volvo, the group is Sweden's biggest export...

Whatever the myths, the fact is that the four members of Abba have an extraordinary degree of control over every single commercial aspect of their success. The two men, Benny and Bjorn, write almost all the music. They, together with the two women, Anna and Frida, and Mr Stig Anderson, their manager, completely own the recording company and music publishing company, Polar Records and Polar Music.

From their Stockholm base the five play a major part in controlling worldwide sales and promotions, only leaving Sweden for the kind of short and hectic four-day visit they paid to London last November to help publicise their new LP "Arrival" and new single, "Money, Money, Money". In each country a lease tape

deals. On top of this, they also get paid on top of 12 and 13 every time an Abba record is played on radio or in a discotheque. They also take about 30p for every LP sold for publishing rights.

Abba benefit from almost every single aspect of the making, production and selling of the music. No other super group like this have had such control. With 30 million singles (average Western side price 70p, say) and 13 million LPs (average sale price, say £3) more than £60m has been involved in the physical retail sale of records in the last two and a half years. An informed guess is that at least £70m has been involved altogether so far.

Of course out of this must be taken various taxes on records, costs and so on. The four members of the group are paid salaries by the company, and are involved in the expansion of interests and investment of assets.

Abba also make video tape films of themselves to be played with records on television. This is one of the main ways they promote themselves and their records. The highly-professional films are supplied free to television programmes like *Top of the Pops* or its equivalent in other countries. By the time the Beatles had been going for two and a half years after their first hit, they seemed far better known, their public personalities were better known, and even if you heard them, you knew about them.

There is no new cult, fashion or haircut associated with Abba's music. Unlike the Beatles, they do not symbolise a change in values or attitudes, their music is in no way controversial. Abba's music in fact seems to be most things to most people. They have curiously escaped the derision of the pop world, which can be notoriously bitchy about commercially successful music.

Bjorn and Benny, while admitting the importance of the skilled production and marketing, see the key to their success must be their music, which is tuneful, catchy and foot-tapping. The songs are always sung in English. Most are written during the retreat

to the summer island. Benny and Bjorn reject about 90 per cent of what they write. Benny at the piano, Bjorn at guitar. All they know about the remaining 10 per cent which comes out on record, is that it is music they really like.

Each member of the group, which was formed in Sweden in 1971, was successful in his/her own right before they came together and broke off of Sweden in 1974. They all live and work most of their lives together. Benny lives with Frida, and Bjorn is married to Anna. Unlike many less successful pop-groups, they are quiet and down-to-earth. They seem to apply the extra-ordinary control they have of their private lives as well.

Abba has not yet been a big success in America. If, and when they are, the group is almost certain to outsell the Beatles. As it is at the moment they have probably made more money than the Beatles did in their first three years.

My own opinion and I suspect many would agree, is that whereas the Beatles were not the commercial machine that Abba is, their music was far superior. Nor even the worst management could have prevented the Beatles' music, whereas it has taken extraordinarily skilful marketing and promotion to put Abba's music in the position it is now.

Robert Parker

George Hutchinson

Devolution, and the great North Sea oil enigma

In recent days I have heard three expressions of great confidence in the national advantage—the economic benefit and probable recovery—to be expected from North Sea oil. They are worth recording, if only as a contrast to the reservations which I have previously reflected in these columns.

The first was from a very able and successful acquaintance in the City. His own company, he told me, is engaged in a heavy programme of industrial investment based on the calculation that the rewards will prove to be phenomenal. He could hardly have spoken more optimistically—and he is not of the present Government, whose members are similarly inclined.

My second witness, of indispensible professional experience, belongs to the oil industry. He, too, spoke with conviction. In his calm

assurance there was no hint of extravagance. The reserves, he said, so far from being exaggerated have if anything been underestimated. Nor was he troubled by any fear that the uniquely high cost of extraction might price us out of the international market.

The last of my band of hope is a Conservative MP with important financial responsibilities and a keen sense of business. In party political terms he has no reason to wish Mr Callaghan good fortune. So he is nevertheless persuaded that the ocean bed holds the promise of early economic revival.

We shall see. For everyone's sake, I trust that all this faith is well founded.

Let us suppose that for once we are not disappointed. How then, in the time of devolution, should the revenues be distributed? Should they be divided between Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom, and if so in what proportion? The

writer George Malcolm Thomson (in his own phrase "an old time Scottish Home Ruler and no separatist") is willing to share his thoughts with us. This is what he has to say:

"If Scotland were a sovereign state like Norway there would be no problem at all. A line would be drawn on the map roughly from Berwick towards Stavanger and everywhere north of that and west of the median line would be Scotland's. From a fiscal perspective such a division would be unfair to England, and other solutions must be sought."

A fifty-fifty carve-up? But this too would be unfair. In addition, it would, I believe, be vetoed by the EEC. So division of oil in proportion to population? This would mean that Scotland would get approximately a ninth of the revenue—that is, if the revenue is £2,000m this year, as expected. Scotland would get about £220m. Quite a reasonable sum, I should have thought."

But there are numerous considerations and complications to be taken into account. George Malcolm Thomson expresses one of them in this way: "I am not happy about the present demarcation of the North Sea, which depends on the direction of national frontier lines as they reach the sea. This has resulted, by accident, in Germany getting no oil at all, although it has one of the most important ports on the sea. Amazing. Not a very satisfactory situation. And what is the answer? To divide this sea into a 50-mile zone and a plus 50-mile, as with fisheries, and to reserve the 50-mile zone for national interests while making the plus 50-mile region subject to sharing, will hardly work. Most of the oil is outside the 50-mile limits for Norway and the United Kingdom alike. So..."

As Mr Thomson observes,

"We should all be doing some thinking about this, otherwise we shall have trouble".

■ A few weeks ago I expressed a feeling of regret that Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, who enjoys universal admiration and respect, has not yet been accorded any of the civil honours to which he is so richly entitled. While acknowledging that nothing could be done to honour him for his remarkable mobility—of his Victoria Cross, I was asked why he has not received appropriate recognition for his unexampled service to the disabled since the war.

I return to this sensitive subject today because I now know what I did not know then, but half suspected. Group Captain Cheshire has not been overlooked by an ungrateful or indifferent government. He has been offered high honours and has so far declined them.

Again, one can only salute him. "The GC", as he is

known in all the homes of the Leonard Cheshire Foundation (there are now 150), is to be counted among the finest and most modest spirits of his generation. If only we had a corps of comparable quality in Parliament, there is nothing which we could not aspire to nation.

■ Kept indoors by a feverish cold, I naturally turned to books for a little diversion. As things turned out, there were three novels to hand—which I had not read—by Nina Bawden, Francoise Sagan and Evelyn Anthony—as well as Winifred Gerin's biography of Mrs Gaskell.

All lady writers, you notice. The number of good, and often important, women authors is quite remarkable, and I am thinking not only of the present but of the past. Yet women have been less prominent—certainly less numerous—in the other arts. I wonder why.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977.

to seize up. Traffic jams in the narrow serpentine streets have become endemic. The new Bosphorus bridge is a fine structure and takes six lanes of traffic, but it is very capacity, by increasing the volume of vehicles attempting to pass from Europe into Asia or vice versa, has aggravated the problem.

Basically the predicament is for the Turks to solve, as Venice is for the Italians. Massive reports have been submitted, including one by the Council of Europe, of which Turkey is a member. The council has taken up the matter with energy and has passed resolutions aimed at helping Turkey. In fact the problem is so complex and intractable that only a joint effort on the European scale can probably save this ancient precious city which once was the eastern capital of the Roman Empire.

The Golden Horn, once lovely waterway crossed by the Galata Bridge and overlooked by the basilica of Saint Sophia and the great Ottoman mosques, is today so tainted by pollution that it was recently described in one city-planning report as "an industrial sewer". Meanwhile the almost incredible accumulation of human beings and motor vehicles is causing the whole city

too keyed up to do himself justice. But with the Hendricks and the Wards and the Oldfields and the Olds and the Whilles continually breaking down, the selectors turned at last for the tour to India, to the man from Essex, who was invariably standing up.

Besides Bill Morris, an Essex county player but never a county cap, who helped him with the Juswingers, Lever feels he owes a lot to John Snow, who helped him in South Africa with what fast bowlers call the "explosion", which is the moment of delivery, and to Old Willis and Selvey, who have encouraged him in India. He wears by Fletcher's cricketing brain and by the team spirit of MCC. Skellie does the watching for you and places the field, as Lever describes the part career.

For a year or two, Lever and Tony Jordan, who played for Cambridge and also for England, vied for the Essex side. Lever's county cap came in 1974. By then he had spent a winter at the Ford indoor cricket school, won an innsing with the help of Bill Morris, who ran the school. As a left-arm bowler, Lever has certain built-in advantages denied to the right-arm bowler, such as attacking the batman from a different angle. The innsinger, curiously enough, is not among them. He has to concentrate hard when he bowls it. In some cases—Alan Dudson, for example, and Gary Sobers—it comes as easily as standing up and walking down. At Delhi, where Lever took 10-71 in his first Test match, the hard work he had put in on his innsing was wonderfully rewarded; it accounted for most of his victims.

By 1974, after a short tour to South Africa with Derek Rohens' XI, on which he bowled impressively well, Lever was being talked of for the first time as a Test prospect. He was getting faster and stronger, but a disappointing season in 1974 meant that he was not in the running for the tour to Australia in the winter of 1974-75.

England's faster bowlers in Australia that time were Arnold, Hendrick, Willis, Old and Peter Lever of Lancashire. The next big chance for Lever (JK) was last season's Test trial at Bristol, when he was

John Woodcock

The human ocean threatening the other Venice

Peasants from all over Anatolia gravitate to Istanbul, like iron filings to a magnet. The city's population (41 million) has increased by almost 50 per cent (compared with an average western city's 15 per cent): 200,000 new residents arrive every year—500 every day.

When the new bridge over the Bosphorus was opened in 1973, half a million Turks from the surrounding countryside, lured by the glamour of the

great city, converged on the bridge, which almost collapsed in the very first moments of its existence. The President of the Republic, who had just performed the opening ceremony, was knocked down in the middle.

The chief reason for the vast rural influx to Istanbul is the prospect of work. The parous condition of Turkish agriculture drives peasants to the city in search of wealth. It is the old dream of "gold under the streets". They get themselves jobs of a sort, build themselves houses in the ancient metropolis, and are sometimes officially removed by bulldozer. They are constructed mostly in the

hours of darkness, and hence are called in Turkish *gecekondu* (pronounced Gedje-kondu), the "night-build" houses. The *gecekondu* have sprung up in most parts of the city and its historic surroundings. They are not always equal, but they are not beautiful. They have invaded the centre, particularly the sites of the antiquities, deepest the Galata Horn and the Bosphorus. Today half the entire population of Istanbul is of rural origin.

A different form of invasion is ruining parts of the ancient metropolis, the hazard sitting of factories, aid commercial buildings. Already there is an uncontrolled shambles along the Bosphorus: coal depots, oil storage tanks, power-stations, a vast hideous hotel. A gigantic football stadium is planned. The beautiful woods on the slopes bordering the Strait are steadily being felled, and all too often replaced by concrete wastes, un-

J.P.J. 10/2/77

THE TIMES

THE QUEEN'S SILVER JUBILEE

1952
1977



T

This souvenir issue celebrates the Silver Jubilee of the Queen's accession to the throne on February 6, 1952. We are celebrating not only a most successful and popular reign, but also the private woman behind the monarchy, who is an equally successful wife and mother of four children. Britain has changed in many ways in the course of her reign. Her role as a world power has declined; the character of the Commonwealth has changed; and society has been transformed. Throughout these rapid changes the Queen has adapted and modified the style of her monarchy to meet the new conditions.

THE TWO FACES OF ROYALTY: THE NEW YOUNG QUEEN WEARING THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN SMILES RADIANTLY FROM THE ORNATE SPLENDOUR OF THE GOLDEN STATE COACH AFTER HER CORONATION AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY IN JUNE, 1953. AND AT HER MOST RELAXED, IN HEADSCARF, OUT RIDING AT ASCOT IN JUNE, 1960.

THE MISTRESS OF HER TIMES

S

urely one of the most poignant and evocative news pictures of all time was of the new Queen descending the steps of the aircraft which had brought her back from Africa at the start of a Commonwealth tour on that cold February day 25 years ago. Waiting on the tarmac to greet her was the black-clad line, bowed with age and mourning, of her father's principal advisers. A new reign had begun.

Britain was still a world power with an Empire. The Indian subcontinent had obtained its freedom, but much of Africa and the Caribbean was still under British rule. The days of post-war austerity were passing and a new spirit of confidence was abroad. Eyes shone with talk of a new Elizabethan Age.

How different is the picture today. Britain is reduced to its island confines with few minuscule colonies appendages, fellow members of the European Community. The former powers have emerged and we lie in the ruck of the second division. Our economic malaise is chronic. Yet the descending graph line of our influence and prestige has long been crossed in its upward path by the line of esteem and popularity with which the Queen is greeted round the world.

Be it the Island of Resolution, Santiago or São Paulo, New York or Boston, London's Festival Hall or the latest sewage installation, the Queen is accorded a welcome and respect almost in inverse proportion to the current reputation of Britain.

What are these crowds acclaiming? Is it the Queen as a symbol of rectitude and family life or is it the Queen of Britain? In Africa she can still be greeted as the great mother figure. Elsewhere the image of the young princess has merged into trim middle age. If she arouses this response as an archetype rather than as an individual, then as an archetype of what? Is there perhaps a danger that the monarch herself is becoming divorced from the reality of our actual situation, rather like a balloon attached to the earth by a cord, but no longer actually rooted in the soil of Britain? Or does the appeal lie to our immense advantage, in her transparent honesty, sense of duty and human sanity. These are the qualities which have glowed through a generation.

The foundations of duty had been well laid. King George VI had been pitchforked into the monarchy. His daughter had known from the age of 11 that one day she would be Queen. Her father and her grandmother, Queen Mary, had been constantly at hand to prepare her for the inevitable day. It found her at the royal hunting lodge at Sagana in Kenya. She and Prince Philip had spent the previous night at the famous Treetops hide with rhinoceroses charging around in the undergrowth and elephants trumpeting.

The messages about the King's death at Sandringham during the night came through the imperfect telephone system the next morning and were passed through Prince Philip. When her staff was admitted to the large lounge of the lodge an hour later, they found her seated at the desk, already surrounded by papers.

Her colour was a little heightened. She had clearly been crying. Her demeanour had already changed. Her staff sensed immediately "there is a Queen". She was composed, not fussed, confident and very much in command of herself. She had been very fond of her father and was sad that the inevitable end had come, but very conscious of the meaning of the event and in no doubt of her ability to succeed. She accepted their condolences quietly. "I think we should send off these telegrams" were her first instructions. There was one problem of protocol. Her staff needed to know how she would sign them—"Elizabeth II, Alexandra or Mary?"— "Oh", she said, "I think I had better be called by my name".

The journey home was fraught. First an old Dakota took her from the nearest air-strip to Entebbe. During the flight they looked down on the African veldt with bush fires burning in the drought, but they arrived to a crashing thunderstorm which had the local people acclaiming her as a rain-maker. During the journey the Queen called her staff to her and asked what was going to happen when she got back. It was explained that there would be an Accession Council, with a draft proclamation for her to sign and that she would then be assailed by protocol and procedure. The Queen listened carefully and took in all the information with complete composure.

The first formalities over, the Queen quickly settled in to the administration of the monarchy. It came to her as an expected burden. In many ways it was more difficult for Prince Philip to accommodate himself to the changed circumstances. The young couple had lived the normal life of his naval career and now the Queen was translated to a role in which he played only a supporting part. The strain was made worse by the strict mentality of Court mourning, which meant that she carried out very few public engagements apart from the distribution of Royal Maundy Money at Westminster Abbey, although the flow of private audiences began immediately.

From the start she proved herself a very disciplined worker. She deals very rapidly with papers and is an extremely fast and accurate reader. She has a very good memory, quickly accepted her role and found that she could deal with it. One of the very first documents that was placed before her for signature was confirmation of a sentence for sedition in the armed services which had come up through the War Office. She did not turn a hair.

Her immediate entourage has witnessed the flowering of the 25 years. She is much more relaxed and forthright now. Not that she was ever hesitant, but these days she is much more inclined to say what she actually thinks. Perhaps in many ways it has been easier for her as a woman than as a man, accepting that she is under

advice, and not fussy about things she cannot cure.

The permanence of the monarchy has wrought its own character formation. The ability to advise and warn develops with experience. She has seen her administrations come and go and the world change about her and constant contact at the highest level provides an additional dimension which finds her now the mistress of her times.

Basically the Queen is still a shy woman. She has extremely strong emotions, of which she is rather scared and keeps under strong control. She can become tense from time to time, but those who deal with her every day find her full of fun, always ready to bubble away about recent exchanges and conversations and encounters.

We are accustomed to the public face of monarchy, reserved but approachable. In private her sense of humour surfaces. It is humour rather than wit. She is an intense interest in people and is a very acute observer. She is in the ridiculous side of things very easily and is a marvellous mimic, able to recount the exact tone and flavour of a conversation, without frivolity, but as a matter of observation.

She has now been monarch to seven Prime Ministers—Sir Winston, Sir Anthony, Harold Macmillan, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Harold Wilson, Edward Heath and James Callaghan. With her growing experience and command she has become well able to say to each of them "now, what is this all about?" Over the years each of them has come for a weekly private audience. No one else is present.

She has established a remarkable relationship with all of them, chiefly because she is a shrewd, shapely, delightful woman. She is often at the palace often seen them arrive tired, dressed, sometimes slumped in their chairs before the audience, wondering what is going to happen next in political terms. They all tend to come out an hour and ten minutes later, bouncing on their feet, having had a marvellous time.

The Queen has an extraordinary tonic effect even on her principal servants at this level. This is due first of all to being a very good listener, secondly to her sense of humour, thirdly to her attraction as a woman, but mainly to her very shrewd remarks and comments, always to the point. She never says anything stupid. These busy men find their audiences invigorating.

The reserve power of the prerogative is still and always there. Just as the House of Lords under the 1948 Parliament Act has the absolute right of veto on any attempt by the House of Commons to prolong its life beyond five years, so the signature of the Monarch is necessary on any major constitutional change. It could in the last resort prove the final bastion to our freedoms.

Although the Queen always takes the advice of her First Minister, one immediate reserve power she has. No Prime Minister can advise a Dissolution of Parliament, he can only request it. This arose at the demise of the Heath Government in early 1974. Events took their normal course and although the Monarch would have needed to be very sure of the ground before refusing a Dissolution, the power was still there.

The Queen is also Head of the Commonwealth, with its 31 members. She maintains a vigorous correspondence with her Governors-General. She sees more of her Commonwealth Prime Ministers than any other sovereign has ever done. Every two years they meet in conference and the Queen accords each of them a separate audience, when they let their hair down and have a good talk about their problems. If she has her favourites, protocol forbids mention of them, perhaps with the exception of Sir Robert Menzies, now retired, who over the years has become an old and trusted friend.

Her travels are legion. The list of foreign tours alone over the 25 years covers four closely typewritten pages. Air travel and the increase of mobility has added a completely new dimension to the duties of the Monarchy during her reign. The Walk-about has become a commonplace. In gregarious countries like America, Canada and Australia they can find her apprehensive, although with experience she always comes through with flying colours.

Where circumstances could threaten, she meets the occasion with calm and steady courage. With Quebec in ferment in 1961, Changi in ferment in 1962, nothing her advisers could hint or suggest would deflect her from her duty or cause her for a moment to reconsider the plans for the visit.

Only seldom does the strain show. She is physically and temperamentally enormously robust. She enjoys respite, but she is never really off duty. She goes to Sandringham for January and Windsor for April and is at Balmoral during August and September, but every day of the week throughout the year there is a red box to be attended to. There may be only one at the week-end, but she is always available on the telephone to her immediate staff, with news that there has been a disaster in Turkey or that the Prime Minister has flu and that it would be desirable to send a message. She is never far off the chain of constitutional duty and enough by temperament can make the surface she remains marvelously equable. Any aggravation is always suppressed.

The routine administration of the Monarchy is managed by an extraordinarily small staff. There are three main members of it who count—her Private Secretary, Sir Martin Charteris, his deputy and his assistant, with a clerical and secretarial staff of 11. There are in all 384 members of the Household, but these include the Lord Chamberlain's office, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Crown Equerry and others, whose business is with the royal household, the buildings, the entertainment and the establishment. Most of them are honorary appointments and not concerned with day-to-day business.

The Private Secretary's office is responsible for the Queen's relationship with her governments, and all foreign tours, for virtually all her public engagements, apart from the diplomatic party, the garden parties, the Opening of Parliament and other ceremonial occasions, such as state visits. There is also a press secretary, an assistant press secretary, a third assistant from the Old Commonwealth and a secretarial staff of six.

They conduct the Queen's constitutional business for her. Between half-a-dozen and eleven she rings for her Private Secretary and he brings a basket of papers—government business, Foreign Office telegrams and Hansard.

A second basket contains letters for the Queen to read, varying from matters of

major importance to relative trivia like the elderly lady who has written to ask whether she can buy another dog from the Sandringham kennels. Sir Martin discusses her future programmes, outlines speeches, details the current political and social gossip and obtains her signature on important documents.

He is then followed by one of his two colleagues, one one week and one the next. They bring the same sort of business, probably dealing more with detail than with policy—warrants, remissions of sentence, appointments of bishops, in which she takes a particular interest, agreements for foreign ambassadors, the appointment of the Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, judges, honours lists and all the minutiae of the royal prerogative. This has filled the early part of the morning and the Queen is then free for formal audiences and engagements.

In the evening they send up what is called the "standing box", more Cabinet minutes and Foreign Office telegrams.

She is an acute observer. She is in the ridiculous side of things very easily and is a marvellous mimic, able to recount the exact tone and flavour of a conversation, without frivolity, but as a matter of observation.

She has now been monarch to seven Prime Ministers—Sir Winston, Sir Anthony, Harold Macmillan, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Harold Wilson, Edward Heath and James Callaghan. With her growing experience and command she has become well able to say to each of them "now, what is this all about?" Over the years each of them has come for a weekly private audience. No one else is present.

She has established a remarkable relationship with all of them, chiefly because she is a shrewd, shapely, delightful woman.

She is entitled to summon any minister or the permanent secretary at the head of any department, although normally she sees them in rotation or more casually at council meetings, diplomatic parties and other engagements.

For any public engagement or reception she is fully briefed. She knows who she is going to meet, is given an outline of their background and one of the members of her immediate secretariat is always on hand to present people and initiate the conversation.

She takes great care over her speeches. They are researched and a draft is produced in the private secretary's office, which is free to call on any help and assistance that is necessary, but she always determines the final form herself. She is very cautious in her chosen phraseology, perhaps not an initiative-taker, but she has superb negative judgment about what it is prouder to say.

How much of the business of monarchy goes on the record? The files of the nineteenth-century disclose the astonishing volume of handwritten correspondence between Queen Victoria and her ministers. Now so much is done in conversation and on the telephone that the documentation is much less. Many records are kept but they will not be seen for 50 years.

Queen Victoria kept a private journal which has been a joy to interpreters of the nineteenth century. The Queen is also believed to keep a diary, which no member of her staff has seen, but which will provide material for the historians of the future.

The 25th anniversary of her succession finds the Queen at the age of 51 in perfect posture. She has a physical freshness and buoyancy, a complexion to be envied, compelling blue-violet eyes and a figure so trim as to be the despair of other mothers. Her genes are clearly of the best.

She is moderate in her habits. She likes a drink, a gin and tonic or a dry martini and has a particular taste for good claret. She does not smoke and never has. She eats moderately, with a preference for simple food. She is naturally healthy, takes a lot of exercise and above all has no psychological hang-ups. She is not a worrier, nor a sentimental person at all, quite tough and her busy life keeps her fit.

To maintain her sanity in the domain of the state she can always fall back on her interests as a private country proprietor. She loves country pursuits, has dogs and her horses. She takes a passionate interest in the conduct of her estates at Balmoral and Sandringham. She is a very good farmer, knows everyone on her estates, is very good humoured with them and interested in their lives. If she was ever in a position to become a private person, this is how she would spend her time.

Her interest in the arts, if not cursory, is traditional. She helps to choose the portraits and paintings that are displayed to the public in the Queen's Gallery, takes good advice, but her taste is conventional. She prefers the Old Masters and is somewhat suspicious of modern art, although she has purchased contemporary pictures over the years. She is not a collector; her surroundings are simple and comfortable. She prefers ballet to opera and symphony concerts and seldom relaxes with a book. She has to read so much anyway that her time is limited, but she prefers fact to fiction and biographies are her main choice.

She enjoys the supreme happiness of a devoted family. There is no trace of the antipathies that have afflicted her line in the past. Prince Charles, with a full share of his father's wit and brain and liveliness, is perhaps the most orthodox of her offspring and devoted to his mother. There is no feeling that he may occasionally steal her thunder and he is in his turn protective when he feels that his mother is taking too many burdens.

Princess Anne is the rebel of the family, but all within acceptable bounds. Prince Andrew may yet follow her and Prince Edward is still contented within the family.

In many ways the two younger sons have seen more of their parents than the two older children, who were left to their own devices during extended Commonwealth tours in the royal couple's younger days.

So we find ourselves at the Queen's Silver Jubilee, to our great solace and content, in the presence of a monarch now complete in herself, wise and experienced in our ways and constitutional processes, a woman of honesty and humility, with a strong sense of duty and a firm conviction that what she is doing is thorough and worthwhile. Unflagging, tonic in quality, extremely robust of mind and physique, and a joy to behold.

BRIAN CONNELL

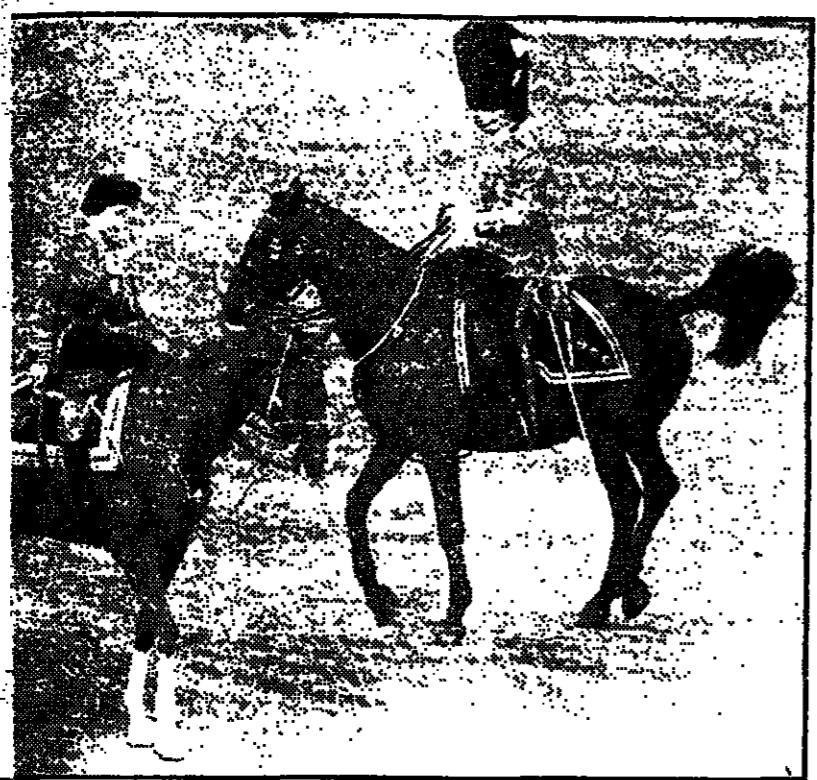


FEBRUARY, 1952: HOMAGE TO THE NEW QUEEN: WINSTON CHURCHILL, CLEMENT ATTLEE AND ANTHONY EDEN WAIT TO GREET THE YOUNG QUEEN ELIZABETH AS SHE LEAVES THE AIRCRAFT WHICH BROUGHT HER BACK FROM KENYA AFTER THE DEATH OF HER FATHER, KING GEORGE VI.

A GLITTERING DAY OF PAGEANTRY: THE QUEEN, SURROUNDED BY HER MAIDS OF HONOUR, ARRIVES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY FOR HER CORONATION.



JPW
JULY 2014



THIS PRICELESS NATIONAL ASSET, STILL WORKING SO WELL

century since Victoria's Jubilee. In practice it is evident that the Queen exercises her rights to be consulted, to encourage, and to warn, less vigorously and more constitutionally than her great-great-grandmother. The letters and diaries published post-Bagehot show that Victoria played a more active part in interfering in the machine than he allowed her. Her descendants have been anxious to preserve the royal prerogative by not being forced to use it. They too have been affected by the democratic mood of the age, and want to be constitutional monarchs according to the Bagehot model - references to, ideally, never have to blow the whistle.

One of the few occasions on which Bagehot argued that the monarch had to intervene in the constitutional process as fly-wheel of state was when an administration resigned or fell. The monarch had the right and duty to choose whom to send for to form the next administration. Victoria exercised this prerogative energetically and enthusiastically, for instance in avoid having to send for Gladstone. There have been fewer opportunities for exercising this right during the past century. But when it has been exercised, it has worked well and in the national interest.

Neither Churchill in 1940, nor Ramsay MacDonald in 1931, nor Lloyd George in 1916 were the first choices of their respective monarchs to resolve the political crisis. But after deliberation they were the ones the monarchs chose to send for. And a strong case can be made for saying that in each case they were the right men at the right time in the circumstances.

The last occasion when the monarch had a real choice of whom to send for as Prime Minister was in 1963, when Harold Macmillan was forced to resign by what he described in his memoirs, somewhat grandiloquently, as the stroke of fate. He has said that his prime concern at the time was to preserve the royal prerogative: "to present the Queen with a fait accompli, an obvious choice, so that she would not have to exercise her prerogative."

A secondary concern may have been to prevent Lord Butler succeeding him as Prime Minister.

Whatever his motives, his methods of organizing the customary processes of consultation about the succession from his sickbed were widely seen to be unsatisfactory. And his successor introduced the Conservative Party to the startling new idea of electing its leader. Now that all the main parties elect their leaders, there is accordingly less chance of the monarch having a choice of whom to send for as Prime Minister. But the possibility is still there as long-stop at a time of minority governments, possible coalitions, or some extraordinary disaster.

Victoria's other vestigial royal prerogatives remain dormant and unexercised, but valuable safety nets of the constitution. In a paradoxical way the dignified function of the monarch makes radical changes easier and less divisive, by giving traditional and regal authority to anything that an elected government wants to do. When in 1967 the Queen announced in the Queen's Speech that her Government would introduce legislation to reduce the powers of the House of Lords and eliminate its present hereditary basis, it seemed an engaging paradox. But it was also a good example of the monarch making radical changes less divisive by lending her ceremonial sanction to them.

The monarchy is the part of Bagehot's constitutional machine that has changed least in the past century, and has attracted least criticism. Few people today suppose

that our constitution is working well. But few seriously criticize the monarchy's dignified function in the constitution. Willie Hamilton's criticisms are of its expense, supposed extravagance, and allegedly divisive social influence, not of its constitutional role. Most people recognize it as a valuable part of the constitution, which combines the continuity of history with greater flexibility and adaptiveness than is afforded by other systems.

The monarch's constitutional function has evolved over more than 2,000 years by a process of judicious pruning. Usually the pruning has been done by the purse, though once it was done by pruning a monarch's head, and more than once by getting rid of the monarch and sending for a better one. Empirical evolution is the traditional British way of doing things rather than revolution. The sensible way forward is to let the dignified element in the constitution continue to develop, and adapt, and validate the efficient elements which have not been notably efficient in one sense of the word.

Foreign affairs used to play an even more important part in the royal prerogative than domestic politics. They were traditionally the private preserve of the medieval kings. But even Victoria, who became literally the grandmother of most of the monarchs of Europe, and the Prince Consort, who was a mainland European, attempted to vet and initiate British foreign policy, as well as insisting on the Queen's constitutional right to be consulted about it. Their eldest son was christened the Uncle of Europe by continentalists, who suspected him of having more personal influence on British foreign policy than in fact he had.

Edward VII had style and panache for the public relations of foreign affairs, but neither the taste nor the talents for the efficient work of detailed policy. There have been vast changes in Britain's positions in the world and the importance of her foreign policy since then. The Empire has vanished, and so have most of the preconceptions that went with it. But foreign affairs still play a large part in the role of the British monarch.

The Queen's father said that an ignorant outsider, looking in at the incongruities of the British Commonwealth of Nations, might feel like the man who saw a giraffe for the first time: "There ain't no such animal." Since he said it, the Commonwealth has grown bigger, more incongruous, and more spotted. Eleven Commonwealth countries recognize the Queen as their head of state, and all of them recognize her as head of the Commonwealth.

She takes her responsibilities for foreign and Commonwealth affairs extremely seriously. It is significant that pride of place in the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament is always given to the Commonwealth and foreign countries that the Queen has visited in the previous year. It has been argued by disbelievers that the Commonwealth is not so much a giraffe as a purely mythical creature like a chimaera. And it is true that it has not yet realized its full potential as a multi-racial partnership. But any attempt to cooperate between diverse nations and races is important work. If we cannot succeed with such sorts of partnership, our future looks nasty, brutish, and short. Nearly all nations in the world have an official head of state, as well as a chief executive. The head of state acts as national symbol, and acts as ceremonial host and guest on behalf of his countrymen in their relations with other countries.

JANUARY, 1965 : A FINAL SALUTE FROM PRINCE PHILIP, STANDING BESIDE THE QUEEN ON THE STEPS OF ST PAUL'S WITH MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY AND HEADS OF STATE, AS THE COFFIN OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL LEAVES THE CATHEDRAL AFTER THE STATE FUNERAL SERVICE.

ABOVE LEFT : MAY, 1952 WITH THE YOUNG PRINCESS ANNE WAVING TO CROWDS FROM THE BALCONY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE ; AND AFTER THE TROOPING THE COLOUR IN JUNE, 1960. BELOW : ON A TIGER HUNT IN NEPAL, 1961.

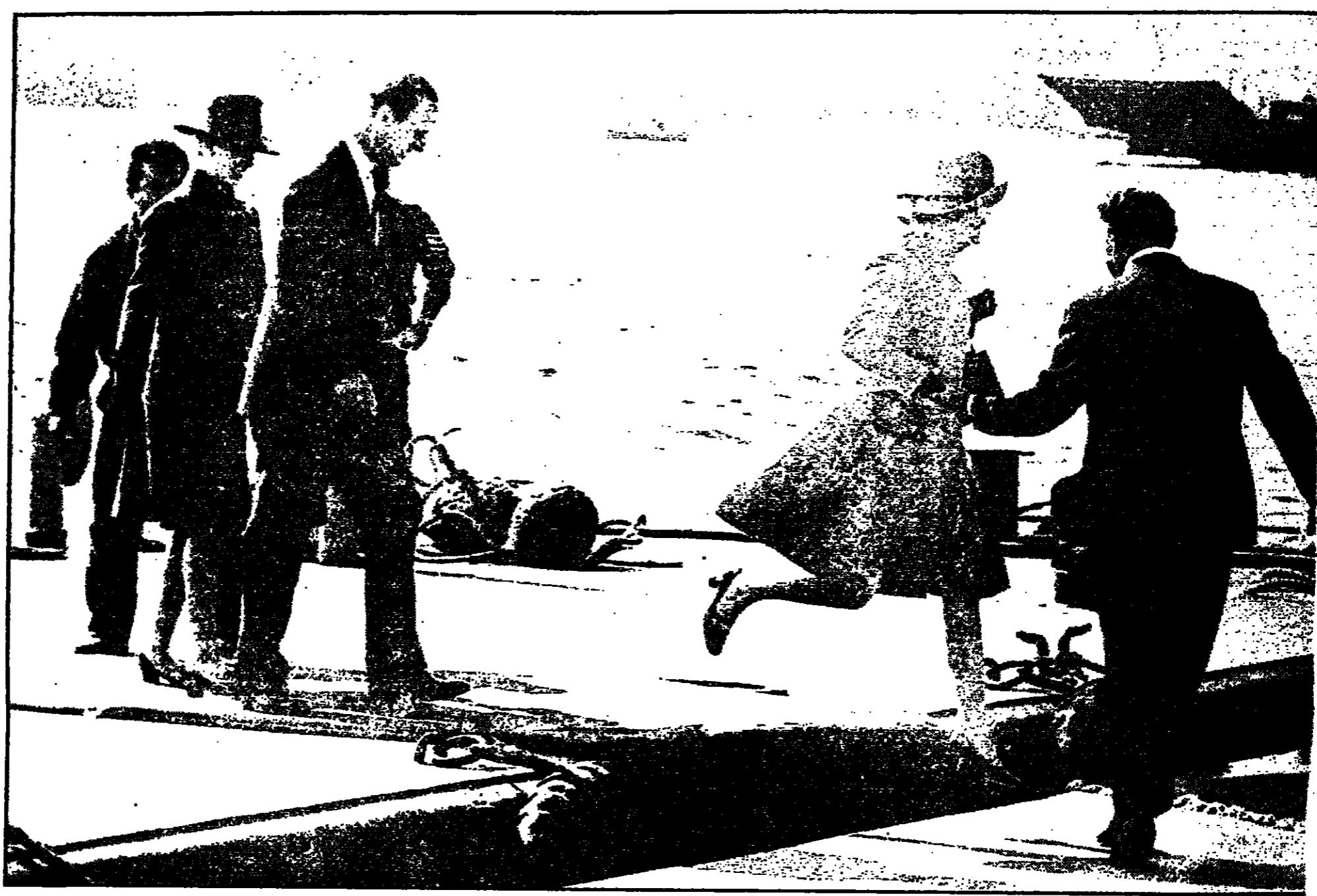


A ROYAL CHAMPION: THE QUEEN LEADS IN HER OAKS WINNER, CARROZZA, AT EPSOM IN JUNE, 1957; AND RIGHT, IN AN ALL-WHITE UNDERGROUND SUIT, SHE SHARES A JOKE WITH MINERS AT THE SILVERWOOD COLLIERY, ROTHERHAM, IN JULY, 1975.

BELOW, RIGHT: A MOMENT FOR LAUGHTER FROM PRINCE PHILIP AND PRINCESS ANNE AS THE QUEEN MAKES AN UNEXPECTED SKIP AND A JUMP TO GET ASHORE ON THE ROYAL VISIT TO TURKEY IN OCTOBER, 1971.

BELOW: THE QUEEN STRIDES OUT IN WINDCHEATER AND PLAID SKIRT DURING RETRIEVER TRIALS AT BALMORAL IN AUGUST, 1973.

BELOW CENTRE: WHAT BECAME THE MUSICAL GAFFE OF THE YEAR AT A WHITE HOUSE BALL WHEN SHE DANCED WITH THE THEN PRESIDENT FORD TO THE TUNE "THE LADY IS A TRAMP" IN JULY, 1976.



ABOVE: A MOMENT OF UNDISGUISED JOY AT THE PRESENTATION OF GALLANTRY AWARDS TO POLICEMEN WHO FOILED AN ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP PRINCESS ANNE IN 1974.

RIGHT: THE QUEEN PLACES THE GOLD CORONET ON THE HEAD OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, HEIR TO THE THRONE, AT HIS INVESTITURE IN JULY, 1969.





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PRESSURE FOR FREEDOM

Eastern Europe and Union has been more than usual in recent some cases because others themselves have been active and in some cases police have been in suppressing them. It also been more inter-ests among dissenters. Germans supporting Poles, Hungarians supporting western communists almost all of them, as well as a quanti-ty is taking place. It can be explained partly by conditions in the indus-tries, but partly by tors. Of the new Admini-stration, Washington, with its more concern for us, has raised hopes. Helsinki agreement, to be reviewed in Bel-summer. The agree-ment pledges the sign-respect human rights this respect an essential in dé-tente. The of eastern Europe results and to ensure abject is taken seri-ously, especially as governments now have a duty under the agree-ments themselves in the failures of the regimes have become vicious. Ideologically challenged Communists of western they are running out use that they repre-sentative systems shown themselves in the open traffic ad-information which conference is

supposed to promote. And they have proved unable to sustain improvements in living standards with which they started this decade. Most are now heavily in debt to the west and under growing strain from the rapid rise in the price of Russian oil. Growth rates are slowing down.

The reaction to dissent has been varied and uneven, reflecting a good deal of uncertainty. East Germany has been increasing the pressure on would-be emigrants and on intellectual dissidents. Poland, on the other hand, after going through a very difficult period, is now sensibly talking about a conditional pardon for workers jailed after last summer's food riots. Czechoslovakia seems to be calling off its hysterical campaign against the signatories of Charter 77, but it is still holding a number of people in prison, including the playwright Vaclav Havel. It is also trying to concoct a case—so far extremely unconvincing—to show that the Charter is illegal.

Now the Soviet Union has come in with two very disturbing measures. It has arrested Mr Alexander Ginzburg, one of the most prominent dissidents, and expelled Mr George Khrushchev, correspondent of Associated Press—the first expulsion of a western journalist since that of Mr Olle Stenholm, a Swede, in December, 1973. Mr Ginzburg has been running what Mr Solzhenitsyn described as the "Political Red Cross", a fund financed largely by Solzhenitsyn himself and devoted to helping political prisoners and their families. On Thursday Mr Ginzburg said that the fund had given out the equivalent of

\$360,000 over two and a half years and had helped 630 prisoners or families last year and 720 the year before. As a result he has been systematically harassed. He reported that the police stole 5,000 roubles from his apartment in December. Now they have taken him too.

The suppression of legitimate and peaceful dissidents in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe is not only abhorrent in itself but also damaging to international relations. The same applies to the expulsion of western journalists. In relations between the Soviet Union and the United States such behaviour need not necessarily affect specific negotiations on matters such as arms control but it will rightly undermine political support in America for the broader improvements in relations which détente ought to promote. It is also a breach of the Helsinki agreement.

In eastern Europe the suppression of dissent explodes the officially cultivated myth that these are ordinary national states which merely happen to have acquired political systems different from those of western Europe. Most of them share a large part of the cultural heritage of western Europe and the political expectations that go with it. As long as they have imposed upon them the alien tradition of Russia and the political system that now goes with it they will remain a potential source of instability in Europe. For this reason, as well as for many others, the rumblings of discontent now passing through the area are very much of western states.

RENDUM AND GUILLOTINE

ment have now con- the House of Com- munity next week debate of referendums on before examining the put that is to be put. unreasonable as the itself of some con- at the value of refer- devolution must very much on the arguments. In setting proposals the Govern- had two purposes. ure that the Scottish electorate are con- the most appropriate to either to make to secure a par- ticipation for a guillotine Scotland and Wales Bill. intentions are well achieve the first of poses. The most argument for having dum at all at this make sure that the Scotland and the Wales want the assemblies devised for them. elaborate exercise is in the attempt our wishes. That is any democratic to be ashamed of, it be absurd when so many misgivings scheme elsewhere in Kingdom to foist an either the Scots or f that is not what we want. The question asked will put that. The answer will be an unwanted on being created or in extra degree of o any assembly that established. There are demands that should not be limited objec- particular there are extend the referen- gland and to ask the Scotland in addition want to be indepen- se can be made for endorsement of

people of the United Kingdom as a whole for a constitutional change of this consequence. But the practical objections are overwhelming. It certainly would put the future of the United Kingdom in jeopardy if the English electorate were to veto an assembly for either the Scots or the Welsh when a majority of them had voted for it.

The argument for also asking the Scots whether they wish to be independent may at first glance seem more persuasive. The principal motivation for offering the Scots an assembly is the fear that otherwise they would in due course choose independence. So it might seem logical when giving devolution to them to demonstrate, to them as well as to everyone else, that there is no popular demand north of the border for Scotland to become a sovereign state. A conclusive rejection of independence would, it is said, be the best way of dishing the Nationalists.

But there are two objections to that. The first is that nobody regards independence as an immediately relevant issue, and that the vote in such an unreal atmosphere might not be quite so conclusive as many people expect. There would be a temptation for some who do not want independence none the less to vote for it in those circumstances as a means of keeping up the pressure on London. This is a risk that it would be unnecessary and inadvisable to run. The other objection is that no referendum should be held until there is a valid constitutional reason for doing so, which would probably mean unless and until the SNP have a majority of Scottish MPs.

The Government are, therefore, right to put just the one question to the Scottish and Welsh electorates. But will that help them to get a guillotine motion through the House of Commons?

ling's Budget

W. I. Falamountain
your readers will sum-
Mr Maudling's defen-
Budget. More still will
reluctant to criticize a
he slashed direct tax-

that New York had already taken his advice.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. I. FALAMOUNTAIN,
Three Quays,
Tower Hill, EC3.

Plays in London

From Mr William Douglas Home
Sir, In his letter last week, Michael Codron stated that there was no war between the National Theatre and the West End, but only "a state of unease".

Nonetheless, it was as a result of this state of unease communicating itself to me that I withdrew my play, *The Kingfisher*, from circulation.

I take his argument that "the selection of modern play" by the National "might be more happily chosen from those too difficult or costly for the beleaguered commercial theatre to undertake". This suggestion makes me acutely uneasy.

Leaving aside any comment on the word "beleaguered" being used to describe a cheare ratio of 10 to 1 in favour of the commercial managers, he is, in effect, telling Peter Hall, the guardian of precious public money, to confine his choice of modern plays to "difficult and costly" ones.

But why should Peter Hall be asked to add this burden to the Herculean load that he already carries? Is he not entitled to the same freedom of choice that Mr Codron enjoys for himself? And should not any modern playwright have the right to place his play wherever he may wish to place it?

It is this last point which is of vital concern to me and all my fellow dramatists. Until something happens, therefore, which will allow

me to convince myself that it is not, in fact, the policy of the commercial managers to claim any play which looks like being a commercial success as being theirs by divine right.

If it flops, of course, then all of us can have a good laugh!

I am, Sir, yours,
WILLIAM DOUGLAS HOME,
Garrick Club,
Garrick Street.

Iberian Jews' leader

From Mr R. N. Carvalho
Sir, I venture to correct a few inaccuracies in your interesting and well-informed article in today's paper (January 26) on the affairs of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation, London.

The office of Haham goes back not to the early years of the eighteenth century, but to 1664, when Jacob Sasportas, the first Haham, arrived here from Amsterdam. The present Haham was born in Bosnia, not Serbia. He returned to London over a week ago.

The Association of Sephardi congregations comprises all Jewish congregations in this country which follow the Spanish and Portuguese Rite. Membership is not confined to synagogues of Jews whose recent origins are in the Middle East.

Yours truly,
R. N. CARVALHO, Vice-President,
Spanish and Portuguese Jews'
Congregation, London,
2 Ashworth Road,
Maida Vale, W9.

to the strength of the German economy since the 1950s is due, not to the workers participation in company decision-taking—this had been introduced by the Nazis before the war—but to much less illusory reasons. German industry is to a very large extent still in relatively small groupings, due to the relative weakness of the German capital

The ordination of women to the priesthood

From the Rev Canon E. L. Mascall
Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent, in your issue of today (January 31) omitted to mention that the opposition of Pope Paul and the Congregation for the Faith to the ordination of women to the priesthood is in fact shared by a great number of Anglicans of both sexes.

The sedulously disseminated notion that there is virtual unanimity among Anglicans in favour of this breach with tradition is shown by the fact that the Episcopal Church in the United States has not only abhorred it in itself but also damaging to international relations. The same applies to the expulsion of western journalists. In relations between the Soviet Union and the United States such behaviour need not necessarily affect specific negotiations on matters such as arms control but it will rightly undermine political support in America for the broader improvements in relations which détente ought to promote. It is also a breach of the Helsinki agreement.

Mr Condon's suggestion that "moderate insights" may show that the difference between the sexes is "only biological" and that "the perceived differences are due to social, cultural and psychological influences", and therefore, by inference, of no religious or theological significance, would, if accepted, remove from the realm of Christian evaluation and interpretation one of the most transforming and exalting aspects of human existence. It would be interesting to see the preface to the marriage service rewritten on these lines:

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. L. MASCALL

30 Bourne Street, SW1.
January 31.

From The Reverend J. B. Naylor
Sir, Having read the Vatican statement on the admission of women to the ministerial priesthood I am surprised that Mr Edward Oliver can say in your columns today (February 3) that we have not been given any reason why women cannot be admitted to the ministerial priesthood.

As the statement points out, the arguments must budge on the Catholic understanding of the sacrament of order and the peculiar way in which the priest represents Our Lord, most characteristically at the altar.

This point is succinctly expressed in a footnote of the statement, quoting from St Thomas: "For since a sacrament is a sign, there is required in the things that are done in the sacrament not only the 'res' but the significatio of the 'res'."

The document is not a "Roman torpedo aimed at Canterbury"

As the statement points out, the arguments must budge on the Catholic understanding of the sacrament of order and the peculiar way in which the priest represents Our Lord, most characteristically at the altar.

This point is succinctly expressed in a footnote of the statement, quoting from St Thomas: "For since a sacrament is a sign, there is required in the things that are done in the sacrament not only the 'res' but the significatio of the 'res'."

The document is not a "Roman torpedo aimed at Canterbury"

As the statement points out, the arguments must budge on the Catholic understanding of the sacrament of order and the peculiar way in which the priest represents Our Lord, most characteristically at the altar.

This point is succinctly expressed in a footnote of the statement, quoting from St Thomas: "For since a sacrament is a sign, there is required in the things that are done in the sacrament not only the 'res' but the significatio of the 'res'."

The document is not a "Roman torpedo aimed at Canterbury"

As the statement points out, the arguments must budge on the Catholic understanding of the sacrament of order and the peculiar way in which the priest represents Our Lord, most characteristically at the altar.

This point is succinctly expressed in a footnote of the statement, quoting from St Thomas: "For since a sacrament is a sign, there is required in the things that are done in the sacrament not only the 'res' but the significatio of the 'res'."

The document is not a "Roman torpedo aimed at Canterbury"

As the statement points out, the arguments must budge on the Catholic understanding of the sacrament of order and the peculiar way in which the priest represents Our Lord, most characteristically at the altar.

This point is succinctly expressed in a footnote of the statement, quoting from St Thomas: "For since a sacrament is a sign, there is required in the things that are done in the sacrament not only the 'res' but the significatio of the 'res'."

The document is not a "Roman torpedo aimed at Canterbury"

As the statement points out, the arguments must budge on the Catholic understanding of the sacrament of order and the peculiar way in which the priest represents Our Lord, most characteristically at the altar.

This point is succinctly expressed in a footnote of the statement, quoting from St Thomas: "For since a sacrament is a sign, there is required in the things that are done in the sacrament not only the 'res' but the significatio of the 'res'."

The document is not a "Roman torpedo aimed at Canterbury"

As the statement points out, the arguments must budge on the Catholic understanding of the sacrament of order and the peculiar way in which the priest represents Our Lord, most characteristically at the altar.

This point is succinctly expressed in a footnote of the statement, quoting from St Thomas: "For since a sacrament is a sign, there is required in the things that are done in the sacrament not only the 'res' but the significatio of the 'res'."

The document is not a "Roman torpedo aimed at Canterbury"

As the statement points out, the arguments must budge on the Catholic understanding of the sacrament of order and the peculiar way in which the priest represents Our Lord, most characteristically at the altar.

This point is succinctly expressed in a footnote of the statement, quoting from St Thomas: "For since a sacrament is a sign, there is required in the things that are done in the sacrament not only the 'res' but the significatio of the 'res'."

The document is not a "Roman torpedo aimed at Canterbury"

As the statement points out, the arguments must budge on the Catholic understanding of the sacrament of order and the peculiar way in which the priest represents Our Lord, most characteristically at the altar.

This point is succinctly expressed in a footnote of the statement, quoting from St Thomas: "For since a sacrament is a sign, there is required in the things that are done in the sacrament not only the 'res' but the significatio of the 'res'."

The document is not a "Roman torpedo aimed at Canterbury"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Education in Community law

From Lord Justice Lawton
Sir, Your legal correspondent (February 2) considers that the universities and professional bodies providing legal education have, on the whole, been slow to accept the importance of Community law. Maybe, but not all that slow.

Since 1972 the Inns of Court have spent many thousands of pounds providing and running a library of Community law. Such a library provides the essential tools for both students and practitioners. Community law is already an optional paper in the Bar final examination. The Law Society has an active European group which stimulates interest in Community law amongst articled clerks and young solicitors. At its next meeting the Advisory Committee on Legal Education will begin a study of the problem of teaching Community law in the universities, polytechnics and the profession's own law schools, together with the important related problem of encouraging law students to acquire a working knowledge of some of the languages used in the Community. It will be able to draw on the experience of King's College, London, and the University of Birmingham. They already have four joint degree courses which include Community and European law. These are run jointly with two French Universities, Paris and Limoges. The findings and recommendations of this committee, on which sit representatives of both branches of the legal profession and of the universities and polytechnics, will be available to all who teach law.

Introducing law students to Community law cannot be brought about merely by adding another subject to the curriculum. The universities and polytechnics are concerned to ensure that their law graduates can think and write clearly and logically about the law and have some understanding of its place in society. These ends cannot be attained by cramming students with masses of "lawyers' law". The profession's own law schools have to train their students how to apply such law as they know in the conditions which they are likely to meet in practice.

To date the professionals and the universities and polytechnics have worked out together the minimum knowledge of the law which a student should have before starting his professional training. When and how to add Community law and a knowledge of European languages to this minimum will call for consideration of resources and problems of timetabling. A solution will be found but probably not quickly.

Yours truly,
FREDERICK LAWTON,
Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Legal Education,
2 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, EC4.
February 3.

Prison riots

From Mr Edward Gardner, QC, MP for South Fylde (Conservative)
Sir, Your report today (February 3) on the disturbing allegations about the Hull prison riot states that there is "no certainty that the Fowler Report" (on the riot) will be published. But the Home Secretary was good enough to reply to my invitation to him during the debate on "Crime prevention" in the House of Commons last week by saying: "I have asked for the report to be written with the intention of publishing it at the end of the day". He then went even further and said he would consider at the same time publishing the reports on the riots at Parkhurst and Gartree.

And why not? What is the point of reports of this kind which no one is allowed to read and from which, therefore, no lessons can be learnt?

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD GARDNER,
House of Commons.
February 3.

From Mr Leonard Stone
Sir, Those of us who disagree with the Bullock recommendations on the subject of the Bullock Report have not so far mentioned yet another objection to the majority proposals. Not that the report has not adopted a single rigour formula to be applied in a host of different circumstances, the worst fears expressed by the National Consumer Council in our evidence to the Commission have been confirmed. We dread a carve-up between capital and labour at the expense of consumers.

If the implementation of the Bullock proposal helps change the social attitudes which lie behind these more fundamental weaknesses, it will have been well worth while. Yours faithfully,
AUSTEN ALBU,
17 The Crescent,
Keynsham,
Somerset,
BA2 3AU.
February 1.

From Dr Michael Young
Sir, Your correspondents on the subject of the Bullock Report have not so far mentioned yet another objection to the majority proposals. Not that the report has not adopted a single rigour formula to be applied in a host of different circumstances, the worst fears expressed by the National Consumer Council in our evidence to the Commission have been confirmed. We dread a carve-up between capital and labour at the expense of consumers.

If the implementation of the Bullock proposal helps change the social attitudes which lie behind these more fundamental weaknesses, it will have been well worth while. Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL YOUNG, Chairman, National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
February 3.

From Mr A. Severn
Sir, In his book *Khrushchev* Edward Crankshaw describes the visit of his subject to Yugoslavia in 1955. Only two Western journalists—your own correspondent and Crankshaw—were permitted to join the Russian party on a factory tour upon which Crankshaw reports that Khrushchev told "the Yugoslavs that all their ideas about a workers' democracy, about workers' participation in factory management (the famous Workers' Councils) were so much nonsense and why workers had to be told what to do and made to do it, and that was that; any government, any managerial staff, which shirked this responsibility in the name of 'democracy' was heading straight for trouble. All this was done very quietly but with an authority which was absolute".

Are we, two decades later, going to discover the hard way the truth of his authority?

Yours faithfully,
A. SEVERN,
Cademur,
Harrow Road,
Stockfield,
Northumberland.
February 2.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
FEBRUARY 4: Mr Kenneth Barnes (Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Employment) had the honour of being received by The Queen this morning.

Mr Henry Harrison had the honour of being received by Her Majesty when The Queen decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal Silver.

The Duke of Edinburgh (Captain-General, Royal Marines) this morning received Major-General R. D. Houghton upon relinquishing his appointment as Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers, and Major-General H. H. D. Bell upon his assumption of this appointment.

His Royal Highness presided at

the Selection Panel for The Duke of Edinburgh's Design Prize for 1977 at the Design Centre, Haymarket.

His Royal Highness was later present at luncheon with the Committee at the Arts Club, London.

Rupert Nerill was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace attended a Reception for young people who have received Gold Medals in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Pontypool in the Royal Train this morning and drove to the factory of Hoover Ltd near Merthyr Tydfil where His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the new factory.

The Prince of Wales, Chairman, attended a luncheon at Cardiff Castle to meet members of the Welsh Committee of The Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal.

This afternoon, His Royal Highness opened the Guest Kennel and Netterfield Steelworks and Rod Mill, Chairman, laid a plaque in memory of The Queen's Silver Jubilee Leader, David Checkers Leader.

Tomorrow is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Queen.

Birthdays today

Lieutenant-General Sir Clarence Bird, 81; Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten, North Cape, 89; Lord Gibson, 81; Professor Sir Alan Hodgkin, 63; Sir Antony Hornby, 73; Wing Commander R. A. B. Learoyd, VC, 64; Mr John Pritchard, 73; Dr. Dr. Dirk Stukker, 80; Sir Bruce White, 92.

TOMORROW : Mr. Claudio Arrau, 74; Sir Hugh Beaufort, 72; Sir Michael Buxley, 71; Mr Peter Cadbury, 59; Sir Keith Castle, 91; Sir John Gardner, 80; Air Marshal Sir Victor Godard, 80; Mr Christopher Hill, 65; The Rev. Dr. John Hunt, 70; Justice Roskill, 66; Lord Woolley, 72; Mr. W. A. Wright, 53.

Latest wills

Residue left to Trust

Mrs. Mary Robinson of Northwood left £11,628 net. After bequests of £500 she left the residue to the National Trust for the preservation of rural England.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid, duty not disclosed): Bowden-Smith, Lieutenant-Commander Nigel, of Brockenhurst, Hampshire, £11,223.

Duggins, Mrs Pamela Maud, of Shifield, £11,223.

Dr. Galan, Francis, Collierwood of Harlow, £12,76.

Fryatt, Mr. Thomas Norman, of Park Lane, London, insurance broker, £27,009.

Gunn, Mr. William Donald Ingoldsby, of Moravacan, County Durham, £308,151.

Morris, Mr. Robin Reynolds, of Dorchester, £143,208.

Ollerton, Mrs Jane, of Ormesby, £125,530.

Pole, Mr. Edmund George, £10,026.

Reynolds, Mr. Vincent, of Bentham, £10,533.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include : Mr. Michael Stewart, reader in political economy, University College, London, to special economic adviser to Mr. Crusland, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. G. J. Kelland, aged 52, deputy assistant commissioner in charge of administration, Metropolitan Police, to be an assistant commissioner.

Mr. Frank Giles is to cease being foreign editor of *The Sunday Times*, but remains deputy editor of the newspaper. Mr. Peter Wilsher, editor, Business News to be foreign editor; he is to be succeeded. Business News is to be taken over by *Financial Times*. City Editor of *The Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Keith Richardson to be a writer in Brussels and Mr. Peter Hartland to be managing editor of the newspaper with special responsibilities for Business News.

Luncheons

Design Council : The Duke of Edinburgh was guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Design Council at the Arts Club yesterday. Also present were :

Mr. Christopher Hall, chairman of the council; Sir Paul Kelly, Mr. Geoffrey Considine, and Mr. David Barnett.

Royal College of Surgeons of England : Mr. Edward Graham, son of Dr. and Mrs. N. N. Gale, of Oxford, and Carolyn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Carnegie, of East Grinstead, Sussex.

Mr. G. Gale and Miss S. A. Whitehead : The engagement is announced between Nicholas, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. N. N. Gale, of Oxford, and Sally-Anne, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. C.ough, of Glynde Cottage, Hove, and Munich-Gladbach, Germany.

Mr. J. M. Gillham and Mrs. R. M. Moyett : The engagement is announced between John M. Gillham, MC, widower of Sheila Gillham (see Fox), and Rosemary (see Stavin), widow of Dr. T. M. Moyett, both of Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr. J. W. Griffiths and Miss J. J. Boult : The engagement is announced between Wynona, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Boult, of Bletchley, Bletchley, Bedfordshire, and Stephanie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. C.ough, of Glynde Cottage, Hove, and Munich-Gladbach, Germany.

Dr. T. R. B. Juckles and Dr. E. M. Orr : The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Juckles, of Broadway, Worcestershire, and Barbara, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Orr of Chorley Wood, Hertfordshire, and Vienna, Austria.

Lieutenant N. D. B. Williams, RN, and Miss S. A. B. Helier : The engagement is announced between N. D. B. Williams, RN, and Mrs. Williams, the British Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denis Helier, Crown House, Crown Lane, Chiswick, Kent.

Service dinner

Honourable Artillery Company

Mess Club : The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs and Lieutenant-General Sir James Willoughby-Price, DL, Esq., were guests of the Honourable Artillery Company Mess Club at dinner yesterday evening at Arbury House. The president of the club, Major Alec Justice, presided over the speakers, who included Captain W. P. Bryson, the Lord Mayor, Mr. J. W. G. Challis and Lieutenant-General Sir James Wilson.

Marriage

Mr. H. M. Henderson and Miss S. Lowther : The marriage took place yesterday at St. Michael's, Cheyne Square, between Mr. Harry Henderson and Miss Sarah Lowther. The bride was attended by John Beck Smith, Roy Caraman, Freda Jackson, Helen Parkes, Sophie Lane-Fox and Romany Hamilton. Mr. Neil McCorquodale was best man. A reception was held at Brooks's.

Memorial to Lord Gort

Jan van Os seascape makes £15,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's sale of Old Master paintings yesterday combined some pictures of fine quality by minor masters with a few works by greater names, generally either of indifferent quality or in poor condition. On the works of fine quality, dealers were prepared to bid well beyond Christie's expectations, the others attracted less interest.

The top price was £15,000 (estimate £5,000 to £5,000) for a seascape by Jan van Os (1515-1610) Dutch fishing boats and sailing vessels in a calm off-

shore". Another shipping scene on panel, "Dutch shipping in an estuary" (17th c. by 25in), by Hieronymus van Diest, made £2,000 (estimate £1,000 to £2,000) to David Koester. An "Annunciation" (17th c. by 13in), catalogued as "circle of Mendini", made £12,000 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000).

At a Henry Duke and Son sale in Dorchester, a seventeenth-century Delft portrait charger was bid £100 (estimate £50 to £60); a landscape piece, it is cracked and riveted together, a condition that would generally indicate a lower price.

The auctioneers believe it may be an English Delft piece with a portrait of Charles II, which could explain the interest shown.

Hope rising for arts grant

Although there has been no official announcement of the amount the Arts Council will receive in Government grant for 1977-78, hopes are rising that it will not be below last year's figure of £36m and could be on a level that would keep the arts from inflating.

Lord Donaldson, minister responsible for the arts, is said to be fairly confident that will be the

case and his view will do much to allay the fears of organisations, notably the Arts Council, that a cutback would irretrievably damage the future of a number of the 2,000 or so organisations that could support them.

Mr. Michael Hordern, secretary-general of the Arts Council, has expressed concern at the delay in announcing the grant for next year.

£5,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £5,000 winners in the February premium bonds draw are:

2. MR. H. WILSON, 2. MR. J. H. WILSON, 3. MR. J. H. WILSON, 4. MR. J. H. WILSON, 5. MR. J. H. WILSON, 6. MR. J. H. WILSON, 7. MR. J. H. WILSON, 8. MR. J. H. WILSON, 9. MR. J. H. WILSON, 10. MR. J. H. WILSON, 11. MR. J. H. WILSON, 12. MR. J. H. WILSON, 13. MR. J. H. WILSON, 14. MR. J. H. WILSON, 15. MR. J. H. WILSON, 16. MR. J. H. WILSON, 17. MR. J. H. WILSON, 18. MR. J. H. WILSON, 19. MR. J. H. WILSON, 20. MR. J. H. WILSON, 21. MR. J. H. WILSON, 22. MR. J. H. WILSON, 23. MR. J. H. WILSON, 24. MR. J. H. WILSON, 25. MR. J. H. WILSON, 26. MR. J. H. WILSON, 27. MR. J. H. WILSON, 28. MR. J. H. WILSON, 29. MR. J. H. WILSON, 30. MR. J. H. WILSON, 31. MR. J. H. WILSON, 32. MR. J. H. WILSON, 33. MR. J. H. WILSON, 34. MR. J. H. WILSON, 35. MR. J. H. WILSON, 36. MR. J. H. WILSON, 37. MR. J. H. WILSON, 38. MR. J. H. WILSON, 39. MR. J. H. WILSON, 40. MR. J. H. WILSON, 41. MR. J. H. WILSON, 42. MR. J. H. WILSON, 43. MR. J. H. WILSON, 44. MR. J. H. WILSON, 45. MR. J. H. WILSON, 46. MR. J. H. WILSON, 47. MR. J. H. WILSON, 48. MR. J. H. WILSON, 49. MR. J. H. WILSON, 50. MR. J. H. WILSON, 51. MR. J. H. WILSON, 52. MR. J. H. WILSON, 53. MR. J. H. WILSON, 54. MR. J. H. WILSON, 55. MR. J. H. WILSON, 56. MR. J. H. WILSON, 57. MR. J. H. WILSON, 58. MR. J. H. WILSON, 59. MR. J. H. WILSON, 60. MR. J. H. WILSON, 61. MR. J. H. WILSON, 62. MR. J. H. WILSON, 63. MR. J. H. WILSON, 64. MR. J. H. WILSON, 65. MR. J. H. WILSON, 66. MR. J. H. WILSON, 67. MR. J. H. WILSON, 68. MR. J. H. WILSON, 69. MR. J. H. WILSON, 70. MR. J. H. WILSON, 71. MR. J. H. WILSON, 72. MR. J. H. WILSON, 73. MR. J. H. WILSON, 74. MR. J. H. WILSON, 75. MR. J. H. WILSON, 76. MR. J. H. WILSON, 77. MR. J. H. WILSON, 78. MR. J. H. WILSON, 79. MR. J. H. WILSON, 80. MR. J. H. WILSON, 81. MR. J. H. WILSON, 82. MR. J. H. WILSON, 83. MR. J. H. WILSON, 84. MR. J. H. WILSON, 85. MR. J. H. WILSON, 86. MR. J. H. WILSON, 87. MR. J. H. WILSON, 88. MR. J. H. WILSON, 89. MR. J. H. WILSON, 90. MR. J. H. WILSON, 91. MR. J. H. WILSON, 92. MR. J. H. WILSON, 93. MR. J. H. WILSON, 94. MR. J. H. WILSON, 95. MR. J. H. WILSON, 96. MR. J. H. WILSON, 97. MR. J. H. WILSON, 98. MR. J. H. WILSON, 99. MR. J. H. WILSON, 100. MR. J. H. WILSON, 101. MR. J. H. WILSON, 102. MR. J. H. WILSON, 103. MR. J. H. WILSON, 104. MR. J. H. WILSON, 105. MR. J. H. WILSON, 106. MR. J. H. WILSON, 107. MR. J. H. WILSON, 108. MR. J. H. WILSON, 109. MR. J. H. WILSON, 110. MR. J. H. WILSON, 111. MR. J. H. WILSON, 112. MR. J. H. WILSON, 113. MR. J. H. WILSON, 114. MR. J. H. WILSON, 115. MR. J. H. WILSON, 116. MR. J. H. WILSON, 117. MR. J. H. WILSON, 118. MR. J. H. WILSON, 119. MR. J. H. WILSON, 120. MR. J. H. WILSON, 121. MR. J. H. WILSON, 122. MR. J. H. WILSON, 123. MR. J. H. WILSON, 124. MR. J. H. WILSON, 125. MR. J. H. WILSON, 126. MR. J. H. WILSON, 127. MR. J. H. WILSON, 128. MR. J. H. WILSON, 129. MR. J. H. WILSON, 130. MR. J. H. WILSON, 131. MR. J. H. WILSON, 132. MR. J. H. WILSON, 133. MR. J. H. WILSON, 134. MR. J. H. WILSON, 135. MR. J. H. WILSON, 136. MR. J. H. WILSON, 137. MR. J. H. WILSON, 138. MR. J. H. WILSON, 139. MR. J. H. WILSON, 140. MR. J. H. WILSON, 141. MR. J. H. WILSON, 142. MR. J. H. WILSON, 143. MR. J. H. WILSON, 144. MR. J. H. WILSON, 145. MR. J. H. WILSON, 146. MR. J. H. WILSON, 147. MR. J. H. WILSON, 148. MR. J. H. WILSON, 149. MR. J. H. WILSON, 150. MR. J. H. WILSON, 151. MR. J. H. WILSON, 152. MR. J. H. WILSON, 153. MR. J. H. WILSON, 154. MR. J. H. WILSON, 155. MR. J. H. WILSON, 156. MR. J. H. WILSON, 157. MR. J. H. WILSON, 158. MR. J. H. WILSON, 159. MR. J. H. WILSON, 160. MR. J. H. WILSON, 161. MR. J. H. WILSON, 162. MR. J. H. WILSON, 163. MR. J. H. WILSON, 164. MR. J. H. WILSON, 165. MR. J. H. WILSON, 166. MR. J. H. WILSON, 167. MR. J. H. WILSON, 168. MR. J. H. WILSON, 169. MR. J. H. WILSON, 170. MR. J. H. WILSON, 171. MR. J. H. WILSON, 172. MR. J. H. WILSON, 173. MR. J. H. WILSON, 174. MR. J. H. WILSON, 175. MR. J. H. WILSON, 176. MR. J. H. WILSON, 177. MR. J. H. WILSON, 178. MR. J. H. WILSON, 179. MR. J. H. WILSON, 180. MR. J. H. WILSON, 181. MR. J. H. WILSON, 182. MR. J. H. WILSON, 183. MR. J. H. WILSON, 184. MR. J. H. WILSON, 185. MR. J. H. WILSON, 186. MR. J. H. WILSON, 187. MR. J. H. WILSON, 188. MR. J. H. WILSON, 189. MR. J. H. WILSON, 190. MR. J. H. WILSON, 191. MR. J. H. WILSON, 192. MR. J. H. WILSON, 193. MR. J. H. WILSON, 194. MR. J. H. WILSON, 195. MR. J. H. WILSON, 196. MR. J. H. WILSON, 197. MR. J. H. WILSON, 198. MR. J. H. WILSON, 199. MR. J. H. WILSON, 200. MR. J. H. WILSON, 201. MR. J. H. WILSON, 202. MR. J. H. WILSON, 203. MR. J. H. WILSON, 204. MR. J. H. WILSON, 205. MR. J. H. WILSON, 206. MR. J. H. WILSON, 207. MR. J. H. WILSON, 208. MR. J. H. WILSON, 209. MR. J. H. WILSON, 210. MR. J. H. WILSON, 211. MR. J. H. WILSON, 212. MR. J. H. WILSON, 213. MR. J. H. WILSON, 214. MR. J. H. WILSON, 215. MR. J. H. WILSON, 216. MR. J. H. WILSON, 217. MR. J. H. WILSON, 218. MR. J. H. WILSON, 219. MR. J. H. WILSON, 220. MR. J. H. WILSON, 221. MR. J. H. WILSON, 222. MR. J. H. WILSON, 223. MR. J. H. WILSON, 224. MR. J. H. WILSON, 225. MR. J. H. WILSON, 226. MR. J. H. WILSON, 227. MR. J. H. WILSON, 228. MR. J. H. WILSON, 229. MR. J. H. WILSON, 230. MR. J. H. WILSON, 231. MR. J. H. WILSON, 232. MR. J. H. WILSON, 233. MR. J. H. WILSON, 234. MR. J. H. WILSON, 235. MR. J. H. WILSON, 236. MR.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Top civil servant chosen as imaging director of the shipyard companies

Bill Casey has been run the new state company which will own Shipbuilders on Clyde, Sunderland and Cammell Lairds on Mersey—the Government's cent interest.

ent under secretary of the Department of shipbuilding division—Casey has won considerable support from the shipbuilding industry—and his recent news ground relations with

widely tipped for the departure of Mr Day as chief executive of British Ship.

The two companies have been negotiating jointly for several months with Nigeria for 19 cargo ships against strong Japanese and South Korean competition.

Mr Casey will initially be on secondment from the Civil Service although he is expected to move into the organizing committee's offices in about 10 days. His salary as an under-secretary is about £12,000 (Mr Day was paid over £19,000) but discussions on salary and pension arrangements have not been completed.

The board of the new company is expected to be composed of Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, chairman of the organizing committee; Mr Ken Griffin, a former trade union leader and deputy chairman of the committee; a trade unionist, and a shipbuilder from one of the companies in state ownership.

There are also hopes that Mr Pat Griffith, finance director of the organizing committee—one of three members of the committee's staff who announced their resignations last month—

will pre-launch the new state holding com-

pany could also be used as a vehicle to acquire a government interest in the equity of a company which faced a financial crisis prior to nationalization.

Racial again lifts bid in final Milgo battle

By Our Financial Staff

sales in Britain last year were the highest for since last August, of 114,096, however, by 13 per cent lower than in 1976, according to figures from the Motor Manufacturers Association.

leader for January d, which sold 32,572 per cent of the total, other makers were: 18 (25.6 per cent); 3,123 (8 per cent); 3,841 (5.1 per cent); 103 (4.47 per cent); 4,583 (4 per cent); cars, including imports, totalled from Chrysler, Ford, Austin—gained 32.5 per cent in 76.

ng on free bargaining militiamen win their return to free collective bargaining in August it would be "disastrous". Thomas, president of Indiana Engineering Association, said at its annual meeting there was "not the chance of persuading to agree to a sacred concept free collective bargaining". He believed the Government would introduce a phase policy.

0 jobless Australia in Australia, 354,000, the highest the great depression figures. The tally at the end of December is nearly 11,000,000, last year, 9,000 were out of work, the new jobless are 3,000, and many were in the December figure they had not

United States the jobless total eased per cent to 7.3 per cent was reported in

ever opens

ing review

Another Morris, of Ross, who was receiver to Goldring, claimed on Thursday, lay that product sales to customers were normally while his taking place so that establish which aspects of his trading could do.

ing of US

alleged

ment of Trade is an allegation that recall board drills from the United being dumped on the market.

is a complaint by small drum-making

Bodmin, Cornwall.

Customs Duties and Subsidies) Act,

was itself an increase from Racial's original bid of \$26 Applied Digital raised its bid twice, also within a short period. Earlier it had been offering one convertible preferred share plus \$25 in cash for each Milgo share. It then raised the cash component of its bid to \$45 and subsequently to \$55.

This last minute raising of bids was aimed primarily at the New York dealers who are believed to have bought up most of the Milgo equity with a view to trading it on to one or other of the bidders at a profit.

Amid all of these moves, Racial also announced it was filing an action against Applied Digital in the United States District Court for the southern district of New York, alleging among other things, violation of the federal securities laws and common law in connexion with its bid.

The previous day Racial had itself been accused of violating securities laws by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

7,000 still idle at Leyland

Car plants' vulnerability to industrial action by small groups of workers, which could become crucial if shop stewards carry out their declared intention of actively opposing any new wage restraint formula, is again being underlined by serious disruption of production at British Leyland.

Yesterday, although one stoppage by 400 inspectors had been called off, some 7,000 workers were still idle because of strikes by about 700 men.

At Coventry, all Triumph car output is stopped and more than 3,000 workers laid off by the strike of 350 paint shop operators, who oppose the employers' association, as in-

engineers on work study operations. Another 500 workers at the Triumph, Liverpool, plant, where body shells for Dolomites are made, have also been laid off.

At Castle Bromwich, where 400 inspectors returned to work after striking over the transfer of one man to their department, about 2,000 laid off workers have been recalled. However, another 1,000 men are still idle because of another strike, by 350 press operators.

Castle Bromwich is Leyland's largest car body making centre in the Midlands, and because of the disruption there 2,100 workers were sent home at Longbridge, Birmingham.

Fresh move by EEC to curb imports of steel

From David Cross

Viscount Etienne Davignon, the European commissioner for steel policy, is to meet representatives of a number of steel exporting countries in a new attempt to persuade them to restrict sales to the Community.

Announcing this in Brussels today, the European Commission also disclosed it was opening an anti-dumping investigation into imports of South African reinforcing steel bars.

Officials named the countries whose ambassadors Viscount Davignon will meet, as Brazil, South Korea, Sweden, East European states and South Africa.

The Commission has already negotiated a self-restraint agreement with the Japanese and has opened negotiations with Spain for a similar deal.

Contrary to some reports, the Commission maintains that it supports this week's call for import curbs by Eurofer, the grouping of European steel manufacturers. But it feels import reductions should be sought through negotiations, and not by unilateral border measures.

How the markets moved

Rises

BP	14p to 935p	LRC Int	81p to 67p
Braithwaite	53 to 239p	Rewick	23 to 23p
Dalgatey	82 to 255p	Serk	27p to 87p
Ferguson Ind	63 to 635p	Sheffield Price	17p to 43p
Gopeng Cons	59 to 235p	Stirla G	29 to 6p
Beath Ce	257 to 450p	Ultramar	65p to 150p
Lamson Ind	75 to 91p	Waddik	65p to 80p

Falls

As Engineer	11p to 93p	Photopha Int	3p to 29p
BAT Ind	83 to 265p	Racial Elect	15p to 25p
Crippers Ind	11p to 44p	Rolls-R Motors	4p to 54p
Earrison Cros	12p to 475p	Secondo Mar	10p to 250p
Imp Cont Gas	8p to 367p	Schers Int	1p to 13p
Lucas Ind	75 to 235p	Whitecroft	65p to 133p
Marlboro Con	4p to 42p	Weyburn Eng	10p to 400p

Equities fell back. Gilt-edged securities also lost ground. Sterling gained 15 pps to \$1.7150. The "effective devaluation" rate was 42.7 per cent.

On other pages

Bank Base Rates Table

Unit Trusts:

Britannia Group

21

18

17

Market doubts on Bank's ability to keep interest rates in check

By John Whitmore

A decision in principle to set up a government committee of inquiry into the organization of the engineering profession is believed to have been made by Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

Discussions with two other ministers involved, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, have not apparently revealed any major objections to such an inquiry.

There had been considerable anxiety among advisers that an inquiry could delay urgent policy decisions affecting the engineering sector, which are likely to emerge from current reviews of industrial strategy.

This problem is still being discussed and may delay detailed recommendations by Mr Varley to the Prime Minister, who had initiated an inquiry into the situation by taking a personal interest in the outcome of Mr Varley's study of the profession's problems.

Two large organizations which cater for professional engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institution of Electrical Engineers—they account for 70 per cent of Britain's 200,000 chartered engineers—will support an inquiry, it is understood.

This strengthens the case for an inquiry, even though the Council of Engineering Associations (CEI), umbrella body for 15 chartered engineering bodies, has been guard against the issue.

The CEI is currently changing its constitution to introduce more democratic voting procedures and widen its membership among the other 50 or so professional engineering bodies.

One major issue facing any inquiry is whether an entirely new body should be created to look after all engineers, possibly imposing a structure similar to that of the medical profession. This, it is argued, would rationalize the introduction of statutory registration for all engineers, and would allow common standards of competence to be imposed throughout the profession.

Mr Varley has been accused of "insider" dealing by the investigation, but accused of "inefficiency and ignorance" of financial matters, has so far retained the non-executive chairman despite institutional pressure to remove him.

Mr Varley, aged 45, former managing director of Scottish Aviation, who joined the Suits board in 1975, was chosen from four candidates shortlisted by management consultants, Tycack, after the position had been advertised.

Suits revealed yesterday that the final appointment was made by a panel of non-executive members of the

were also trading at 11½ per cent in the secondary market, as confirmation of their view that the Bank's action on Thursday may not achieve its aim.

The Bank itself, however, appears to take the view that the drop in yield below the 11½ per cent trigger point for MLR was only temporary and that next week's tender will give a better idea of how effective its new policy is. It was also also encouraged by the fact that this week's application was some £1,200m down on the previous week's application, which reached a record £2,686m.

Even so, it was still clear yesterday that a broad spectrum of investors did not feel specifically restricted by the Bank's decision to determine MLR of its own accord rather than allow market forces to set the level. Bids by the discount houses, the

medium through which the Bank guides the level of lending in more normal times, were once again swamped by bids from other types of investor.

Some discount houses were again reported to have received little or nothing from the auction.

One of the key questions now will be the level at which Treasury bills trade in the market next week. The discount houses, who normally play a leading role in the secondary market, are likely to be reluctant to bid too high for bills while they are still so short of funds and having to borrow from the Bank at MLR.

This, the Bank will be hoping, will prevent yields from sinking any lower and then lead to a further sharp reduction in applications at next Friday's tender.

Brewers bitter at MPs' price challenge

Brewers are becoming anxious that there will be yet another investigation of their industry as a result of backbench pressure in Parliament. A series of questions have been tabled for Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to answer on Monday.

The Brewers Society, while appreciating that the price of a pint has risen less than the rate of inflation despite duty increases, As a result beer in Britain, the society says, is cheaper than elsewhere in Europe.

The cost of barley and malt has risen by 35 per cent in the past year and that of hops by 25 per cent. Prices of kegs, cans and bottles have also soared. Although most of the chief brewers have been reporting increased profits, this, the brewers claim, is the result of last year's exceptional summer, without which the industry would have faced a decline in consumption and lower profits.

Brewers are worried that any future pressure on prices would hit investment plans, leaving them short of cashing capacity in the next few years. They fear an inflow of continental brewed lager, at increased cost to the balance of payments.

Capital investment in the next three years is planned at £300m a year.

While it is generally thought that there will be no reference of beer prices and distribution to the Price Commission, the Secretary of State could still have the industry examined in several ways. Both the Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies Commission could be asked to carry out investigations and Mr Hattersley could attempt to invoke maximum price orders.

The latter course is potentially unworkable because although most pubs operate within the tied house system, brewers only control retail prices in the public bars of their managed houses.

Pubs are decontrolled in tenanted houses and free houses and saloon bars in managed houses. Any move therefore to control brewers' wholesale prices would restrict their cash flow for investment but not curb price rises to the consumer.

It is thought that Whitehall is keen for brewers to enter into a planning agreement. Industry sources say this has not been discussed and that the sector's investment programme, already enormous, is well known to government circles.

Any further investigation, after the Prices and Incomes Board inquiry, the Erroll Committee and the Blennerville report, the brewers feel, would push up consumer prices because of increased uncertainty delaying investment programmes and also as result of the cost of cooperating with yet another investigator.

Ronald Embleton

Equities and gilts drift lower

By David Motte

The Bank of England's move on interest rates continued to depress equities and gilts on the London stock market yesterday.

As the buyers stayed away the FT Index drifted down to close 2.2 lower at 403.8, just 0.6 better on the week.

Although the Government did not announce a "cap" stock, the prospect of one also unsettled gilts. Shorts closed near their overnight levels but longs were up to three-eighths lower.

Investor's Week, page 19

Hestair and Hanson Trust abandon takeover bids

By Adrienne Gleeson

Mr William Stern, whose £200m property group crashed in 1974, has been served with a demand notice to repay a personally guaranteed debt of just under £1m. The notice was delivered on Thursday by merchant bankers Keyser Ullmann, one of his chief creditors.

Shortly before its collapse in 1974 the Stern group companies had assets valued at £227m and debts of £212m. When the companies ceased to trade Mr Kenneth Cork, of Cork Gully, was appointed liquidator and prepared a Scheme of Arrangement to ensure an orderly realization of the Stern assets.

In the past two years a number of American banks have been dissuaded by the Bank of England from breaking the Scheme by pressing for loan repayments. And the moratorium has held.

It is believed that Mr Stern's personal resources cannot possibly cover the debt. Moreover, there is no question of the loan being counter-guaranteed in any way by Mr Stern's family-in-law, the Fresh

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Consumer credit

Putting some force into the Act

In a speech this week Mr John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, gave assurances that certain regulations under the Consumer Credit Act, 1964 will last be appearing within the next few weeks.

One of the aims behind the Act is to secure "truth in lending". A customer or prospective customer should not be misled about the true cost of credit. He should not be misled by statements in advertisements or quotations and this should be so whatever form of credit is involved.

In the past there have been two principal ways in which customers have been misled about the cost of credit. First, percentage interest rates quoted in advertisements have not all been calculated on the same mathematical basis. Thus "10 per cent interest" looks attractive.

However, it is not so attractive if it means 10 per cent per three months or 10 per cent a year on debt which is reducing. Such deceptive statements would eventually be outlawed and a true annual percentage rate will have to be given.

Regulations now promised will set out the mathematical

formulae which will govern statements on true annual percentage rate. The formulae will be complex since they must cover every variety of credit agreement. Furthermore, the formulae should make it clear how that system is to be represented, giving a true annual percentage rate of charge for credit.

Second, customers are being misled by advertisements which refer to the interest to be charged without mentioning other costs of obtaining the loan.

The borrower may be required to take out life insurance so that the loan can be paid off in the event of his death. He may have to take out insurance on the goods which he is buying on hire purchase or enter a service agreement entitling him to have the goods (for example a television or washing machine) repaired if they should break down before the payments are completed.

These arrangements are often optional for someone buying the goods for cash but they may be compulsory for a customer wishing to buy on credit. If so, they are part of the cost of credit. In that case, they (as

well as the interest) ought to be included in any statement of the credit charge. Equally, the cost of these extras ought to be reflected in any statement of the true annual percentage rate of charge for credit.

The regulations shortly to appear will set out exactly which items are to be included for these purposes. However, they will lay only a foundation for the future. Advertisements and quotations will not have to comply with them until further regulations are made.

Another imminent regulation will specify a true annual percentage rate below which an agreement will be exempt from regulation by the Act. If the customer is getting cheap credit he does not need the Act's protection.

The minister has indicated he is thinking of fixing it at around the Bank of England's minimum lending rate so that if the true annual rate of credit charge is below that the credit agreement will be exempt and therefore not regulated by the Act.

Again this will do no more than lay essential groundwork, because until the rest of the

Act is implemented no credit agreement will be regulated by the Act.

But there are two sets of imminent regulations which will implement certain provisions of the Act. First there are those relating to credit reference agencies. A credit reference agency is an agency which maintains a register of information about the creditworthiness of individuals.

An indication on the files of the agency that someone is uncreditworthy can mean that it is very difficult for that person to obtain credit—except, perhaps, from the most speculative of creditors who lend without reference to the borrower's credit worthiness and who charge correspondingly high interest rates.

Under the Act, someone who has applied for credit will be entitled to make a written request demanding to know the name and address of any credit reference agency which has been consulted. However, he will have to make the demand within 28 days of the end (successful or unsuccessful) of his negotiations for the credit.

Anyone, whether or not he has applied for credit, will be entitled to make a written request demanding to know the name and address of any credit reference agency which has been consulted.

entitled to make a written demand (together with a 25p payment for expenses) direct to a credit reference agency for a copy of that agency's file on him.

If he considers that the file contains incorrect information prejudicial to him, he can require the agency either to remove the information or to correct it. If that agency refuses, he can then require it to add to the file his own notice of correction. If the agency refuses even this, then an appeal can be made to the Director General of Fair Trading.

Other provisions due shortly are those giving the court power to reopen extraordinary credit agreements. The customer will be able to apply to have a credit agreement reopened if it requires payments which are grossly extortionate or if it is in some other way contravenes ordinary principles of fair dealing.

If the court does re-open the agreement it will have power to alter the terms, reduce the payments and even to require the repayment of sums already paid.

Paul Dobson

Motor insurance

Be sure you give the right answers

An increasing number of motorists are arranging their insurance through brokers. There is the advantage that a broker should know what insurance is the best compensation in any given set of circumstances on the basis of reasonably wide cover.

For most of the time a broker is acting on your behalf—giving advice and suggesting the best insurers, to say nothing of the occasional help if you have difficulty with a claim or are not making much progress in trying to make a recovery from the other side.

Sometimes, when a proposal form has to be completed, the broker will read out the questions and fill in the replies at the client's dictation. Helpful as this may be, it can cause trouble.

A question such as "You have not had any accidents over the past five years, have you?" is expecting the answer "No". It is all too easy for a broker to give the answer which is expected to this and other questions.

In the same way, you may have an accountant who com-



"You have not had any accidents in the past five years, have you?"

pletes your return of income for the Inland Revenue, but you have to sign the form: similarly you sign a proposal form and are wholly responsible for the answers. Any mistake or misrepresentation in the proposal could result in the insurers refusing to handle a claim at a later stage.

Therefore, take your time with a proposal form and make sure that the answers are correct, even if there are some items of information which

you are not too happy about disclosing.

Often, when a particular insurer gets your proposal form and the copy of the cover note, it telephones the broker straight away, stressing that your cover must be withdrawn and the cover note surrendered. It will be up to the broker to place you with another insurer.

But, in the meantime, you may have had a serious accident. The car may be a write-off and your passenger may very well make a claim against you.

The usual procedure is that you had a properly completed cover note, had signed the proposal form and are wholly responsible for the answers. The broker did not have authority to issue the cover note. The insurers, therefore, generally meet the claim.

What they say to the broker

is beyond the scope of this article.

Offers

A month ago David Maitland, Save and Prosper's managing director, picked the group's UK Equity Fund as his group's choice for 1977 and to emphasize this S & P is recommending this broadly-based, general

investment fund this weekend.

Elsewhere, the income funds are still proving popular and both Gartmore and Chieftain are singling out these funds from their stables. Gartmore's High Income Units presently return 11 per cent while Chieftain's High Income Fund's yield is nearly the same at 10.6 per cent.

Britannia, on the other hand, is picking out a more specialized end of the market with its offer of Investment Trust Shares. The argument is that after being in the doldrums for a long period, fundamental changes are afoot in the investment trust industry which should benefit share prices.

in the same way, you may have an accountant who com-

plete the proposal form and make

sure that the answers are correct, even if there are some items of information which

you are not too happy about disclosing.

Often, when a particular insurer gets your proposal form and the copy of the cover note, it telephones the broker straight away, stressing that your cover must be withdrawn and the cover note surrendered. It will be up to the broker to place you with another insurer.

But, in the meantime, you may have had a serious accident. The car may be a write-off and your passenger may very well make a claim against you.

The usual procedure is that you had a properly completed cover note, had signed the proposal form and are wholly responsible for the answers. The broker did not have authority to issue the cover note. The insurers, therefore, generally meet the claim.

What they say to the broker

is beyond the scope of this article.

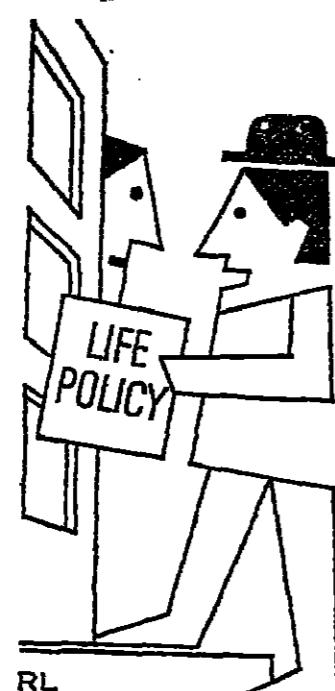
Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS : Medium and Income funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unit holder index, 1712.2 ; change from January 1, 1977 : +7.6%.

Average change offer bid, net income included, over past 12 months : -6.7% ; over three years : +14.7%.

MEDIUM	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Franting Cap. F	4.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	
High Techology	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	
Henderson Inv Assets	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	
Mercury General	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	
Schroder General	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	
Rowan Securities	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Family Fund	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
Target Thistle	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
Brookside Prog F	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Equity & Law	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Mutual Security Plus	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
M & G Midland	-0.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Barclays Invest	-0.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
NPI Growth Acc F	-1.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Nestor	-1.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Discretionary F	-1.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1																					

alls the time
MLR formula
pling off period for door-step sales



conscientious work insurance brokers, employees of life insurance companies with their foot in the door. And there are examples of signatures being fully underlined, the details obscured.

Companies Act requires a cooling off period for life together with statutory notices to policyholders their right to cancel if they have second

ment of Trade has a consultation note bodies on the table proposed regulations asking for com-

panies do not apply "service" business exceptions are entering a start, no cooling is proposed for a partnership or firm, or individual business, group life policies on the lives directors or em-

not normally residing in Britain will not give up rights. No

surprising really since the volume of business sold to individuals is still low and most of them should be a match for a salesman.

Often, short-term assurance covers quite a brief period, when the risk may be relatively high. For instance, it may cover one for a day while doing something potentially hazardous, or for a week or longer while travelling abroad. Since there is a definite risk of a claim soon after the attachment of the risk, it would be inequitable for a policyholder to be allowed to opt out after, in fact, he had received all or part of the cover.

Quite rightly therefore, it is proposed to exempt from the cooling off period provisions term assurances written for a year or less, with no right to renew or convert.

Perhaps the real problem area concerns single premiums. Obviously, the public should be protected from the unscrupulous salesman; but life offices point out that sophisticated investors buying single premium unit linked life assurance and annuity policies could use a cooling off period to the disadvantage of other policyholders in the same fund—by cancelling a contract if a move in the market resulted in more

proposals are put forward for regulations affecting permanent health insurance, on the grounds that there is no evidence of abuse in selling it;

favourable terms being obtainable elsewhere.

Taking the view that a cooling off period should apply in cases where there could be any suspicion of undue persuasion on the part of the broker or agent, the DoT is proposing that the regulations should cover single premium linked assurance and annuity policies only where the policy documents are signed by the proposer in the presence of the broker or agent—but not if this takes place on his business premises. So, effectively the cooling off period will apply only to "door-step" or "living room" sales where a proposer is unlikely to be investing large sums.

The same argument applies to single premium guaranteed annuities, and the department is proposing that cooling off should apply in the same way as for single premium linked contracts.

Should other types of policy be exempted from the cooling off conditions? The department is considering pension policies for the self-employed (presumably on the grounds that these could be looked upon as "business" policies). Another candidate for exemption is endowment assurance linked to a mortgage. Presumably, this is on the grounds that it would

make life easier for building societies.

But, for a house purchaser, the cooling off period could be helpful. Sometimes, it is best not to repay a loan in this way, or the wrong type of policy is sold. Whether, of course, a house-purchaser will discover this in the 10-day period from receiving the statutory notice is open to question.

Of course, policy cancellations as a result of whatever regulations may be introduced will increase the life offices administrative costs—which are met by the whole body of policyholders. If, however, this can eliminate some of the over-selling which exists in certain quarters, it will be helpful.

The real question is whether proposers will be able to discover their mistake within the permitted time limit. Often, it takes them a year or longer to realize that they have struck a poor bargain as a result of a high pressure salesman or an appealing advertisement.

We would be interested to hear from readers who have bought policies as a result of "hard sell" techniques—and lived to regret the day.

John Drummond

Ted: wort charmer seeks opening in financial sector

overed that I can't first learnt of me some time ago by with a lady who in an expensive need I would get rid of as she was pre- through this par- bate, and courtly- ie, which of course er all that I rather

it until she tele- three weeks later to surprise, surprise, her appeared. I by this miracle, cut myself a great g the ranks of the ering by charming another five ladies called Mr Toffee. involved some pretty

mystical stuff in a stable at midnight and I ended up getting a lot of Mr Toffee's white hairs on my dinner jacket. But the wort duly went in the statutory three weeks time—got caught on some barbed wire as a matter of fact—but I counted it as one to me even so.

The process demands a great deal of concentration and effort and leaves me feeling weak and in need of alcoholic refreshment. I have therefore found it best practised at dinner parties where it also makes an excellent conversation piece.

Actually this long preamble has some point: first, because I thought you might be interested and, secondly, because now that I am about to launch myself

on a new career as a healer proper, I feel myself strangely destined to be one in other and more metaphorical ways as well.

All this wort business is surely yet anotheromen signifying the fact that I had long suspected, namely that I am also called to be a cleanser and general layer-on-of-hands for the whole financial sector.

The suspicion of it was crystallized into total reality by the fact that at my most recent dinner party I also met an MP, wortless, but who had been lucky enough to have been drawn in the ballot for private members' Bills.

Now, as it happened, he had, at that stage, still not made up his mind about the kind of

bill he would put forward and maybe he still hasn't. He was even going to ask his constituents about it.

In any event I contemplated what I might do if faced with the possibility of eradicating some of the warts of the financial sector in this manner. Actually the metaphor is not as far fetched as you might suppose. One can't go in for any grand and dramatic form of political healing as a private member, since it would be thought to be too contentious and the government would either stamp on it or incorporate it into its own programme.

Some uncontroversial but useful minor issue—a financial wart-charm—is the thing. There

must be dozens, but I couldn't think of a single one there and then.

So, anyhow, in case there is still time, would any reader, through the medium of this connection, like to put up a suggestion for some private member's legislation affecting the financial sector? Cleaning up the insurance brokers is being done so that's too late, I'm afraid. Apart from that, entries may be frivolous or sensible and there is no guarantee that any of them will receive the Royal Assent. But I will do my best. Charm conquers all, you know.

Francis Kinsman

Investor's week

Market shakeout affects equities more than gilts

The Bank of England's surprise decision on Thursday to reduce minimum lending rate by just one quarter per cent a day led to normal MLR changes put an end to the recent sharp advance in equities as short-term speculators closed their positions. While there was disappointment at the size of the cut there was also a good deal of doubt over whether the Bank intended to revert to the old Bank Rate system in its efforts to slow the fall in interest rates.

None the less, Thursday's shake-out was confined to the "professionals" and nothing has happened to change the general view that the equity market is in another "bull" phase.

For their part the institutions preferred to stay on the sidelines to absorb the news and though yesterday brought a subdued performance there was no great weight of selling. At the night's close of 403.8 the FT Index stood just 0.6 higher over the week.

The week began with a predictably heavy bout of profit-taking. Though many prices fell heavily dealers remained optimistic and their view was borne out by good buying on the next two days which was spurred by the miners' acceptance of the Coal Board's early retirement plan and news of sharply higher currency reserves.

The gilt-edged market, though more immediately affected by the interest rate policy, took the Bank's announcement more calmly than equities and soon made up some of the lost ground. Indeed many feel that the new strategy, which temporarily stops MLR being dictated by the market, could have a long-term stabilizing effect by deterring short-term speculators.

The possibility of a new government "cap" stock made for nervous conditions yesterday and many issues fell back.

But earlier in the week the hope of a one-half or three-quarter point cut in MLR spurred some solid demand with most of the interest at the long end of the range. Here daily gains often exceeded £1 while short dates scored rises of between one-half and three-quarters.

On the back of BP's investment plans the oil sector was the week's star performer with BP itself touching a new high of 936 and ending the week up 50p to that level. Shell, up 25p to 525, also met with a good demand and others to feature were Tricentrol 15p to 128p, Burmah 78p to 110p and Lusso 23p to 310p.

Early in the week the severe weather conditions in America weakened some composite insurances, but the spotlight here fell on the brokers whose overseas earnings potential brought renewed demand, even on Thursday. The best were CE Heath, up 50p to 480p, Willis, Faber & Dunas 8p to 215p and Mine 8p to 150p. Brokers' recommendations helped food retailers like Kwik Save up 11p to 170p and Associated Dairies which rose 26p to 250p. For the same reason

David Mott

MAIN SHARE RISES AND FALLS OF THE WEEK

			Rises	
Year's high	Year's low	Company	Movement	Comment
936p	559p	BP	838p + 58p	Investment plans
275p	Heath	480p + 50p	Firm sector	
157p	80p	Kwik Save	157p + 11p	Broker's recommendation
138p	85p	P & O	138p + 8p	N Sea stake
418p	1501p	Weyburn	400p + 30p	US bid

			Falls
280p	227p	Bat Ind	260p - 17p
197p	93p	Land Secs	164p - 10p
240p	134p	Phoenix	210p - 10p
233p	158p	Racial	275p - 10p
156p	98p	Sainsbury	148p - 8p

dently contact your financial adviser:

The Trustee of Chieftain High Income Unit Trust is Midland Bank Trust Company.

The main duties of the Trustee are to hold the title to the Trust's investments, and to check that all purchases made by the Trust are in accordance with the Trust deed; to ensure that the income is distributed to the unitholders properly; and to approve advertising and literature.

TAX ADVANTAGES

You can sell your units on any normal working day at the prevailing bid price.

If you are a standard rate taxpayer you will generally incur no tax liability when you come to sell.

If you are paying a higher rate of tax at the time of sale, you will be liable to Capital Gains Tax. But, even for the top-rate taxpayer, there is a maximum liability of only 12½% (against the normal rate of 30%).

CLOSING DATE

Until 11th February 1977, units will be available at a fixed price of 32·9p each.

Fill in the coupon, or talk to your financial adviser without delay.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Your application will not be acknowledged, but you will receive a certificate by 25th March.

The offer will close if the price of units should have risen by 2½%. After 11th February, units will be available at the daily quoted offer price and yield published in most newspapers.

Units can be sold back at the bid price on any working day. You will receive a cheque within seven days of receipt of your renounced certificate.

Chieftain High Income Units were first offered on 6th September 1976 at 25p each.

There is an initial management charge of 5% included in the price of units, and out of this the Managers will pay commission of 1¼% to recognized professional advisers. There is also an annual charge of 3% (plus VAT) which has been allowed for in the quoted yield.

Income is paid net of income tax, but this can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers.

Distributions and a report on the fund are made half-yearly on 31st May and 30th November.

This offer is not applicable to Eire.

The Managers of the Trust are Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd., 30/31 Queen Street, London EC4R 1BR. Telephone: 01-248 3932.

The Directors of Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd. are P. L. Potts B.A. (Chairman); R. J. D. Eats M.A., M.B.A.; J. D. Gillett B.Sc.; I. H. A. Hazell F.C.I.S.; A.L.F.K. Tod.



CHIEFTAIN TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED

We declare that I am/we are over 18 and not resident outside the U.K. or Scheduled Territories and that I am/we are not acquiring the units or nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside the U.K. or Scheduled Territories. (If you are unable to sign this declaration it should be deleted and your application lodged through an authorized depositary.)

SURNAME (MR. MRS.) _____
FIRST NAMES IN FULL _____
ADDRESS _____

SIGNATURES
(If there are joint applicants all must sign and attach names and addresses separately) Regd. office as above. Regd. No. 74011H

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE

10·6%

ESTIMATED CURRENT CROSS YIELD

WITH PROSPECTS OF CAPITAL GROWTH

FIXED PRICE OFFER OF CHIEFTAIN HIGH INCOME UNITS CLOSES ON 11TH FEBRUARY 1977

Chieftain High Income Unit Trust aims to bring you immediate high income combined with prospects of good capital growth.

Over the years we shall seek to ensure that the income you receive grows. Furthermore, while a high income is the main purpose of the Trust, it is an historical fact that high income unit trusts have often been some of the best vehicles for capital growth.

We believe that, in the long term, the potential for growth of both income and capital will give you a significantly better total return than a fixed interest investment such as a gilt-edged security or a fixed capital investment such as a building society.

Although you can sell your units at any time, unit trusts should not be regarded as a short-term speculative investment, and we would like to emphasize that the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up.

But purely as a matter of record, since the launch of the Trust on 6th September 1976, the offer price of units has increased by 31·6%. During this time, the FT Ordinary Share Index has risen by 14·8%.

WHY A UNIT TRUST?

The problem associated with stocks and shares for the individual investor is, of course, that he rarely has enough capital to spread his risk, and sufficient information to choose with confidence. This is particularly true for those seeking a high income.

But the beauty of a unit trust is that, through it, you invest in a wide portfolio of stocks and shares, which is managed for you by full-time professionals.

AN APPROPRIATELY TIMED INVESTMENT

The funds of Chieftain High Income Unit Trust will be invested in high yielding stocks and shares. A decision to invest now could prove particularly sensible, as share prices should continue to benefit from the signs of the improving prospects for the U.K. economy.

With payments of the IMF loan to the U.K. to be phased over the next two years, the steady course set by the Government's recent budget is likely to be maintained for some time. The impact of North Sea oil should increasingly benefit our

YOUR REASSURANCE

Chie

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Bids help index to stay over 400

The Bank of England's move to restrain the fall in interest rates and some cautionary words from the Chancellor on the money supply kept buyers on the sidelines and left the way clear for some light profit-taking.

By 3 pm the FT Index was 4.1 lower and, though some cheap buying firming the tone a little thereafter, it was still 2.2 off at 403.8 by the close, just 0.6 better over the week.

Gripperrods tumbled 11p to their 1976-77 "low" of 44p, well away from the 78p "high". The profits plunged from £342,000 to £254,000 in the six months to October 31 and dividend cut is thought in the carpet-gripper business to reflect a grim battle between the group and its leading (American) competitor, one the United States concern does not plan to

Grits had an erratic session with the prospect of a new "rap" stock unsettling conditions, even though, in the event, there was no announcement.

By the close, "shorts" were narrowly mixed around their overnight levels with a majority just ahead. Longer dates recorded losses between one-eighth and three-eighths.

With quiet conditions prevailing, bid stocks commanded a good deal of attention.

The contested terms from Associated Engineering, which came too late to have any effect the previous evening, boosted Serck 27p to 87p, while Lamson

rose another 7p to 91p on the minority approach from Moore Corporation.

News of talks raised Shellbear 17p to 40p and agreed terms from Associated Leisure

had Stanneylands up 3p to 24p

against offer terms of 25p.

White Child firm 3p to 70p

on trading and dividend forecasts contained in the rejection of Guinness, while Spear & Jackson shed 3p to 15p on the lapsing of the Hestair terms.

Another to go down was Whitecroft, 8p to 133p after the lapsing of the Hanson approach, and Racial lost 15p to 275p on the Milgo developments. Cavenham firm another 3p to 126p awaiting developments from General Occidentale, while speculative spots were to be found in LRC International, better by 7p to 63p, and Willows Francis where the rise was 6p to 52p.

The pick of the engineering sector was Braithwaite where an investment letter recommendation had the shares no less than 45p to the good at 220p.

More typical were Gwydyr, off 3p to 99p, Hall Engineering 2p to 78p with Stone-Platt just a penny better at 108p.

Building shares came under some pressure with Costain down 7p to 156p and AP Cement 5p to 183p. Going against the trend was P & O which rose another 3p to 138p. A new "high" for the year on the North Sea side.

Among the leaders the worst hit was Glaxo, off 8p to 457.

Fisons 5p to 335p and ICI 4p to 351p, BAT Industries continued to suffer with the loss of another 8p to 260p.

Oils, after early profit-taking, came with a late run. BP

rose another 7p to 91p on the day.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord (par value)	Div ago	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Brit Amcn Tst (25p)	Fin	0.85	0.75	4.4	1.4	1.25
Glasgow Stock (25p)	Fin	1.35	1.23	19.3	2.05	1.5
Gripperrods (10p)	Int	1.65	2.2	1.4	—	3.46
Longton (25p)	Int	1.0	0.8	1.4	—	3.09
Morgan Edwards (10p)	Int	1.18	1.08	1.4	—	3.23
2nd Alliance (25p)	Int	1.65	1.4	1.4	—	4.73
Stoddard (25p)	Int	0.51	0.47	—	—	1.16*
UU Textiles (10p)	Int	Nil	0.22	—	Nil	1.25

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. *Adjusted for scrip issue.

Longton already overtaking its old record**Stoddard storming on as profits surge 82pc**

By Tony May

Last year's fine recovery at Stoddard Holdings (Aixminster, Wilton and bonded carpets) continues.

Sales in the half-year to November 30 rose 14 per cent to £9.3m. But pre-tax profits leapt 82 per cent to a peak £734,000, even though finance charges had climbed to £173,000 from £104,000.

Shareholders are to receive a maximum dividend of 0.78p gross against 0.72p, and earnings a share were 4.36p against 2.35p adjusted.

The board will not be drawn on how far the surge will go in the full year. But orders in

hand at the end of the first six months were good.

Barring a big business downturn, business should stay brisk.

In the year to May, 1975, profits slumped from £1.38m to £238,000, but last year saw a sharp rebound with profits more than trebling to £874,000.

The group is already well on the way to beating this figure and some think that £1m to £1.5m could be made in the full year.

The upsurge over the whole of last year reflected a 15 per cent rise in turnover at home and a 66 per cent increase in exports. It remained policy to expand overseas sales whenever possible.

Mr G. B. Snape would stay as chairman of Stanneylands.

Stanneylands agrees Assoc Leisure bid

In a recommended deal,

Associated Leisure is offering 25p cash a share for Stanneylands Group wherein it already has 25 per cent.

The bid values Stanneylands at around £750,000 and includes a share alternative of four

Associated shares for every five Stanneylands. This is open for 21 days from the dispatch of the offer documents. The shares in Stanneylands rose 3p to 24p on the news.

The bid is part of Associated's plan to branch out from its amusement machine and leisure centre activities.

Mr G. B. Snape would stay as chairman of Stanneylands.

Ferguson Inds accelerates

Having raised interim profits 17 per cent to £401,000, Ferguson Industrial Holdings went on to jump 41 per cent to £273,000 in the following three months. So there was a 26 per cent gain for the nine months to November 30 at £674,000 before tax. Turnover climbed 41 per cent to £23.7m.

There was also, however, a 122 per cent jump in interest charges to £387,000. Employees' profit sharing took £70,000 against £47,000, while the associated company chipped in with £35,000 against £49,000.

In November, the group, which is in builders' and plumbers' merchandising, architectural and marine ironmongery, industrial heating and engineering supplies, said that the £63m had started ready.

The nine-monthly profit total is already close to the £679,000 total for the whole of 1975-76, which compared with £301,000 for the year before and the record £1.08m made in 1973-74.

Estimated sales for the John Lewis Partnership department stores and Waitrose food group for the year to January 31, 1976, were £570m—an increase of 20 per cent over 1975.

Trading profits rose by 16 per cent to £26.4m.

So far, the group has said that it is "totally opposed to this unwelcome offer". Shareholders were "strongly urged" not to sell.

AE said enlargement of the group would mean the development of even more products, and bigger sales, particularly overseas.

Centre Hotels deal

Centre Hotels (Cranston) has completed negotiations for the acquisition of the outstanding 30 per cent interest in St James Court Hotel from Hotel Projects, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan. The price is £1.25m cash and 2,380 million shares in Centre Hotels, worth some £54.000.

Grand Metropolitan Group will keep the Centre Hotels shares as a long-term investment.

cent to £254,000 in the six months to October 31. Turnover of this maker of fittings and accessories for carpet laying rose from £2.3m to £2.8m.

After seeing pre-tax profits jump 11 per cent to £72,000 over the whole of 1975-76, Mr Cowan, chairman, said in September that the board was determined to keep the group competitive but raw material prices had also risen steeply so margins were under pressure.

Serck soars to AE bid price

The £36m takeover offer from Associated Engineering for Serck sent the shares in Serck soaring 75 to 87p. Serck makes valves and bearing exchange equipment and AE is in components for the vehicle and engine industries.

Serck's closing price is just about the value of AE's nine-for-10 share exchange offer but it was immediately rejected by Serck. As Serck holds its annual meeting in Birmingham on Thursday, some pertinent comment on the approach will probably be made then.

So far, the group has said that it is "totally opposed to this unwelcome offer". Shareholders were "strongly urged" not to sell.

AE said enlargement of the group would mean the development of even more products, and bigger sales, particularly overseas.

Assoc Pulp looks big improvement

In the half-year to December 31 gross sales of Pulp and Paper MHL 14 per cent to \$A87.5 solidified operating profit (pre tax) climbed by \$A6.87m. The interim is being raised from £1 to four cents a share.

Given market stab

no downturn in economy, the directors believe current year's results

a "substantial improvement over the previous year".

Ingersoll-Rand hit currency changes

Ingersoll-Rand reported sales and smaller earnings the fourth quarter of 1975. Sales last year \$1.921m up 12 per cent, net profit was \$106.8m, up 10 per cent. Earnings were \$53.33, down 17 per cent.

For the three months to December 31 sales were up 5 per cent. Earnings were \$20.15m, up 30.9%, down 46 per cent.

Profits were hit by swings which amount cents a share in the 34 cents a share in t

Overseas

Mr William L. Wea

man of this diversifi

cation of machinery

products, said: "Ex-

the company's large

category, construction

engineering equipment, were o

last year after severe

exceptionally strong

ance."

Forward Levels

Bank of England Midland East

Cities & Commercial West

Weekend

Treasury Bills

Bonds

Corporate Bonds

3 months

6 months

1 year

2 years

3 years

4 years

5 years

6 years

7 years

8 years

9 years

10 years

12 years

15 years

20 years

25 years

30 years

35 years

40 years

45 years

50 years

55 years

60 years

65 years

70 years

75 years

80 years

85 years

90 years

95 years

100 years

105 years

110 years

115 years

120 years

125 years

130 years

MARKET REPORTS

THE TIMES SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5 1977

كذا من الأصل

The price of tin yesterday further \$250 to per picul, which was the international Tin ceiling price.

Strong buying support

United States and

use severe rationing

of all tin bids were

per cent and 20 per cent

was 249 tonnes com-

b 187 tonnes on

in the London market

one month standard

000 per tonne, prices

7 cash. At the end

standard one day

and three months had

£537.50.

tin base metals, and

easier on the LME.

cash with months fell

three months was £2

tonnes. Cash wire bars,

metric ton: three weeks,

Bank Base Rates

Bank 12% Bank 12%

Credit 13% Credit 13%

London Secs 12% Secs 12%

& Co. *12% & Co. *12%

Bank 12% Bank 12%

minster 12% minster 12%

ter Accs 12% ter Accs 12%

Bank 12% Bank 12%

Bank 12% Bank 12%

COFFEE 12% COFFEE 12%

Bank 12% Bank 12%

<p

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities stay subdued

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 31. Dealings End, Feb 11. § Contango Day, Feb 14. Settlement Day, Feb 22

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

High Low Stock		Int. Gross Price Chg Yield Yield		Div Yld		Gross High Low Company		Div Yld		Gross High Low Company		Div Yld		Gross High Low Company		Div Yld		Gross High Low Company		Div Yld		Gross High Low Company		Div Yld																										
BRITISH FUNDS																																																		
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																																																		
A—B		180 185 AAT		176 -2 15.9 9.5 12.5		184 185 Cross Nickel		491 -3 36 6.3 12.5		181 185 Listeres		11 12 11.8 9.5		115 120 Barco Grp		31 32 16.2 5.5		146 148 Bowring		35 36 4.1 11.5		164 166 Green Brand		37 38 2.7 12.5																										
186 185 BAE		185 186 BAE Electronics		181 -1 15.9 10.5 12.5		183 185 Crofts Int		51 52 2.2 11.0		182 185 Laird & Sons		12 13 2.5 8.0		30 31 2.6 8.0		145 146 Bremont		35 36 4.3 12.5		163 165 Rand Mine Prop		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
187 186 BAE Research		186 187 BAE Research		185 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		184 185 Cropper J.		51 52 1.4 12.5		183 185 Lake & Son		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		144 145 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		162 164 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
188 187 BAE Systems		187 188 BAE Systems		186 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		185 186 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		184 185 Laird & Sons		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		143 144 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		161 163 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
189 188 BAE Systems		188 189 BAE Systems		187 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		186 187 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		185 186 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		142 143 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		160 162 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
190 189 BAE Systems		189 190 BAE Systems		188 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		187 188 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		186 187 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		141 142 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		159 161 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
191 190 BAE Systems		190 191 BAE Systems		189 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		188 189 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		187 188 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		140 141 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		158 160 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
192 191 BAE Systems		191 192 BAE Systems		190 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		189 190 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		188 189 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		139 140 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		157 158 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
193 192 BAE Systems		192 193 BAE Systems		191 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		190 191 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		189 190 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		138 139 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		156 157 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
194 193 BAE Systems		193 194 BAE Systems		192 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		191 192 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		190 191 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		137 138 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		155 156 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
195 194 BAE Systems		194 195 BAE Systems		193 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		192 193 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		191 192 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		136 137 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		154 155 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
196 195 BAE Systems		195 196 BAE Systems		194 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		193 194 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		192 193 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		135 136 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		153 154 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
197 196 BAE Systems		196 197 BAE Systems		195 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		194 195 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		193 194 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		134 135 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		152 153 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
198 197 BAE Systems		197 198 BAE Systems		196 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		195 196 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		194 195 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		133 134 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		151 152 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
199 198 BAE Systems		198 199 BAE Systems		197 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		196 197 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 12.5		195 196 Lawton Ind		12 13 2.5 8.0		31 32 2.6 12.5		132 133 British		35 36 4.3 12.5		150 151 Rand Metals		37 38 2.7 12.5																												
200 199 BAE Systems		199 200 BAE Systems		198 -2 15.9 8.4 12.5		197 198 Cressell Corp		51 52 1.4 1																																										

حكمة من الاحوال

freedom
hosts you less

Barging into a strange new world of holidays

"his hedge", said Peter there is a different world where every- more slowly". And I care through a conve- rted, and found myself in the privet.

ed, and found myself in somewhat murky the recently reopened Avon canal. Along- towpath lay the long, is of two traditional narrow boats.

There were narrow boats here. They have converted into floating id, they spend the raising the canals of stopping at major n, that way their travel quietly me of Britain's most countryside, yet are far from the dubious so-called civilization. On boat Snipe and its "butty", Taurus, have natively converted by justist Peter Froud, a firm called Island Holiday Cruises. The is a pair, and be- they have a dozen my saloon, kitchen, and all mod cons. ip, passengers can de- themselves whether to the boats' progress or sit just watching the

id to happen very may take all afternoon a "ladder" of locks, ss varies from three y to 15. There are ch stops, and evenings e to a convenient pub, erenly through rich like the Forest of Warwick, and watch fluorescent flash of front of you that is snatching a meal.

ave time to learn the language of the canals. self is the "cut", and on the locks, are or "cloughs". Weir d "wyre", and boat "windless" to open dles. Before long, you turn into what all a "gongoozal". form an ideal intro- Britain's 2,000 miles gable inland waterways are far less crowded is hearty than the ds. And if your taste self-catering holiday

on board a cabin cruiser then the canals—and perhaps even a self-drive narrow boat—are still worth considering, although Hoseasons may direct you to the equally peaceful River Wey, or the upper reaches of the Thames.

For a full selection of what is available in the way of craft and destinations, consult *The Lazy Man's Guide to Holidays Afloat*, a comprehensive annual publication. But even that admirable booklet will not tell you just how exciting my own second favourite inland waterway can be.

The emphasis is on activity holidays'

I am referring to the Caledonian Canal, where Caley Cruisers have a growing fleet of boats for hire and where the waters you can explore include the steely surface of Loch Ness. Theoretically you can get right across from Inverness to Fort William, but at the time of writing the British Waterways Board seem in no hurry to repair or reopen the key Laggan Lock, at the head of Loch Lochy, a vital link on this busy

canal. The vital rule is to stop the car, get out, and walk—or at least wait. As one Scottish naturalist said to the last summer: "The trouble with most visitors to Scotland is that they drive right past everything without even glancing out of the car windows."

Other get-away-from-it-all places in Britain include North Wales (almost as beautiful as Scotland but, apart from Snowdonia, far less crowded); the Border country; parts of the Peak District; and Alderney, the quietest and one of the most charming of the Channel Islands.

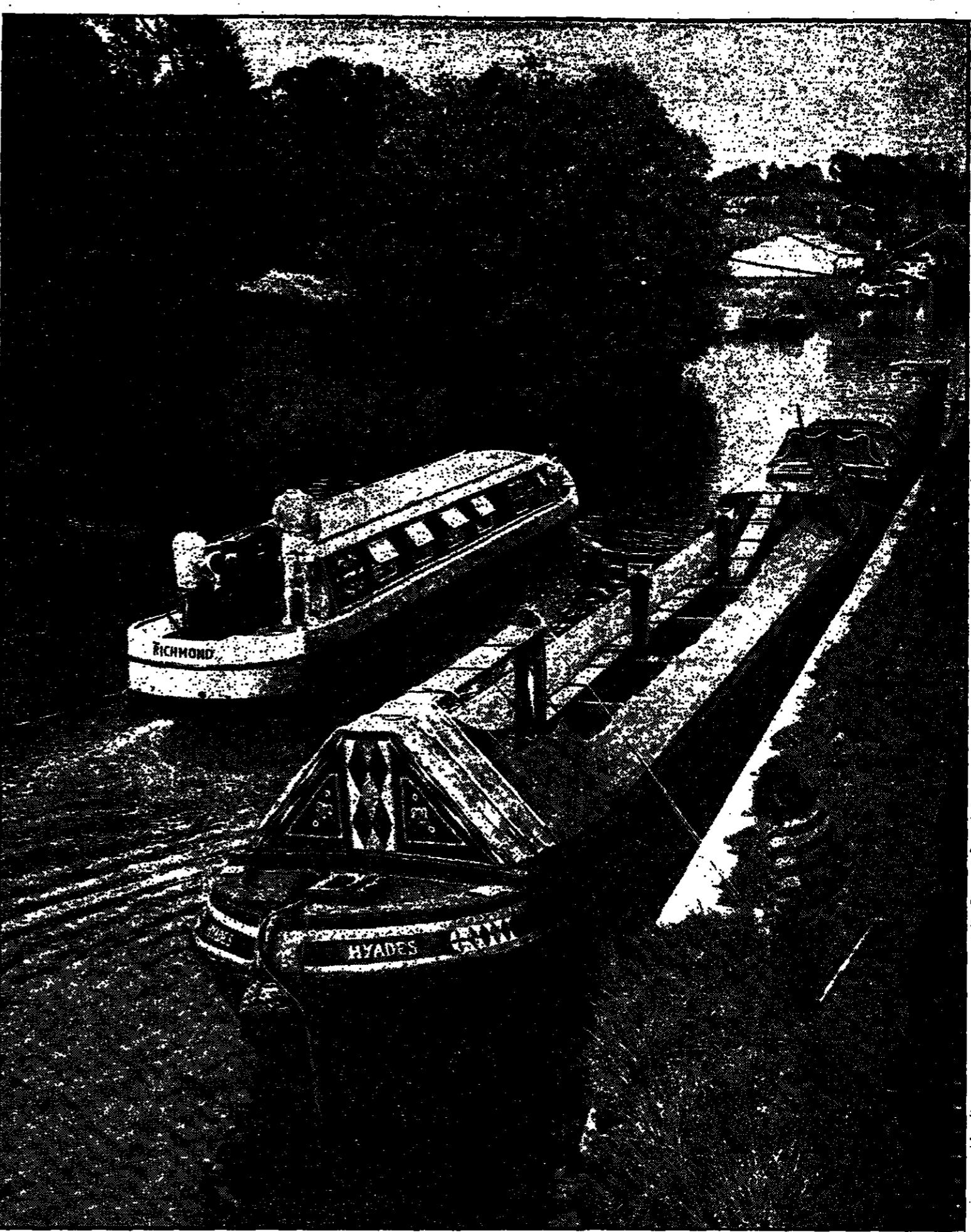
If my emphasis is on finding something new, and somewhere off the beaten track, then it is a reflection of the sort of literature now being published by the English Tourist Board and similar organizations, where the emphasis is on activity holidays and on the attractions of towns which do not normally have a holiday image: towns such as Leeds which, apart from being well equipped with good hotels, restaurants and entertainment facilities, happens to be, at the heart of magnificent touring country.

But that is not to say that the traditional resorts will not be at their best this year. Indeed, many of them learnt a lot from last summer when the fine weather cut the crowds at shows and other organized events, so seaside entertainments should now be better than ever before. These resorts are also benefiting from a big increase in the number of money-saving "package" deals which cut accommodation and travel costs for holidaymakers.

You will not see me there, however. I will be where the countryside is still real country—in the west of Ireland, perhaps, on the South Downs, or drifting down those secret, green, tree-lined waterways that are Britain's canals.

I am, I admit, in the language of the canals, a gongoozal. A gongoozal? "That", the canal folk tell me, "is what we call a person who stands staring for prolonged periods at nothing out of the ordinary." And if doing that is not a holiday, then I do not know what is.

Robin Mead



Holidays and Hotels in Great Britain & Ireland

's Holiday

LDREN'S VENTURE IDAYS

children the PGL MULTI-
OLDAY, ages 10-15,
12-17, 18-21, 22-25.
lo brochures
Ireland and
389 Rest-on-
the-River days
of evenings

WEEKEND HOLIDAYS

SIX DAYS
SIX NIGHTS

12-17, 18-21, 22-25.

AGE—
12-17, 18-21,
22-25

£12.50 per
weekend

Adventure

PARTIES

TRAILING—
CROSSING
SNORKELLING

that combines
ADVENTURE

Days and
12-15, 16-19,
20-23, 24-27,

PCP ADVEN-
TURE

12-15, 16-19,
20-23, 24-27

much March
breaks

WALL Individual
"welcome £50
Trevelyan, Faupan
excuse.

School of Adven-
turing—
19-22, 23-26

9 Apr Ardmore,
12-15, 16-19,
20-23, 24-27

3 expert tuition
School of Adven-
turing—
19-22, 23-26

Three-in-one
trekking, sailing,
are separate
adventure Holidays

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19, 20-23

12-15, 16-19,

Holidays and Hotels in Great Britain & Ireland

West Country

The Oswalds Hotel

DARLINGTON, TORQUAY, DEVON, TQ1 2EW

General Manager—H. N. PARSONS
Write for colour brochure or phone 32222/3.

WINE, CREAM & FRESHLY-PICKED HERBS

Enhance many of the dishes in our traditional hotel situated 3 miles from Exmouth and the Jurassic Coast. The atmosphere is irresistible to the mellow stone-walled interior. Full English breakfast, Cocktail Bar, Colour Television Room. Open all year. Dancing every evening. Excellent beach and the charm of a small coastal town where the winds of change don't blow hard. Write for colour brochure and details of mini-breaks.

WE HAVEN'T ENOUGH SPACE

To tell you about our beautiful beach, craggy cliffs, superb sea-side, superior services, amiable atmosphere and good food but we know there does 26 bedrooms accommodation ensure. Full central heating. Licensed.

LESSEY CLIFF HOTEL
Prae Sands, N. Penzance,
Germos (0736) 2225.

George Hotel Castle Cary SOMERSET

FEELING JADED?
Why not let us do the cooking by the fire and save you time. Visit our local historic spots to visit, including Bath for shopping and special forms. CASTLE CARY 761

ESTATE COURT HOTEL, CHAGFORD, DEVON

A thatched XV Century house on edge of Dartmoor, open air swimming pool, golf, riding, fishing, walking, golf nearby. BTA command performance. Good food. HERE EVELYN WAUGH WROTE BRIDESHEAD REVISITED? Phone: Chagford (06475) 3469.

OLDE WORLDE COTTAGE

This beautiful cottage is situated on the Devon/Cornwall border. In excellent condition, comfortable last minute, hot and cold water, ample parking space.

E. MARTIN,
CHILSWORTHY
HOLSWORTHY
Telephone: Holsworthy 25560

If you want value for money then dry us

**THE QUEENS HOTEL,
HARBOURSIDE,
TORQUAY**

Superb views of the Harbour and the sea. One of the main shopping centre. Good food, comfortable accommodation. Evening meals. Weekends from £13 until 2nd April. Book early and you will come again. For further information Queen's Hotel (0803) 64222.

ON YOUR WAY TO OR
FROM THE WEST
COUNTRY?

Do visit us for 2 or 3 days. 30 mins. from Bath. Private sit down. You'll find us in the heart of the historic countryside. Two persons PLEASE PHONE BROMHAM 281.

CORNWALL—Attractive holiday cottages in the village of Poltimore situated 5 to 6 miles from Padstow. Good food. May. Send for brochure with stamp to Poltimore Office. Tel. 0630 84626.

FARMHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on edge of Dartmoor. Easy reach. Breakfast, evening meals £2.80 p.p. Bedding for children. Col. 06475 3469. Telephone: Ivybridge. 2329.

ROSELAND PENINSULA—Magnificent position, 5 miles from Padstow. Cliff Edge offers parking and Evening Meals. Rectory Farm, Mawgan Porth, Tel. 0630 237.

TORQUAY—Small modern house near S. Gell, age 10 years. £200 per night. May—April. 8.45—8.45. Tel. 0803 2985. Devon.

NORTH CORNWALL—13th Century manor house. Bed and breakfast and cliff edge offers parking and Evening Meals. Rectory Farm, Mawgan Porth, Tel. 0630 237.

BIDEFORD. N. Devon.—Cottage to rent. Furnished holiday cottage. Tel. 0630 2330. July—Aug. Tel. Holsworthy 2330.

N. CORNWALL—Comfortable bungalow. Sun room. Tel. 0630 2330.

WORTH MATRAVERS, Dorset. Double room. £5.00. Tel. 0755 8711.

A HOLIDAY TO REMEMBER in Dorset. A quiet, peaceful, well-kept, delicious farm location. Tel. 0755 8711.

NEWTON, North Devon.—A quiet, well-kept, double room. Tel. 0630 2330.

AND CHISSEY INN, Dittisham, Cornwall. Camelot 2220. Six comfortable rooms. Children very welcome. Tel. 0630 2330.

CHAWMOUTH—On Dorset coast, self-contained 1st floor flat, sleeps 4. Tel. 0390 2229. West Bay. Tel. 0390 2229.

COT. HIGH FARMHOUSE accommodation. Tel. 0630 2330.

COT. HIGH FARMHOUSE accommodation. Tel. 0630



To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.

Private Advertisers only

01-837 3311

Manchester office

061-834 1234

Appointments

01-278 9161

Property Sales Agents

01-278 9231

Personal Trade

01-278 9351

Announcements Vacant

Business to Business

Domestic Situations

Entertainments

For Sale

Holiday Sharings

Holidays and Hotels

In Great Britain and Ireland

Homes for Rent

Postal Shipping

Rentals

Services Wanted

Saturday Bazaar

Second-hand Books

Secretarial Appointments

Summer

Summers

Swimwear

Telephones

Times

The Times

New Printing House Square,

London WC2A 8AZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for

13.00 hrs prior to the day of

issuing the bazaar) is 12

Saturday. On all cancellations a

charge will be made by the

advertiser. For any

queries or information regarding

the cancellation, call Ring

Number must be used.

Please check your

copy for errors and

allowances. Each

copy read. When thousands of

copy are handled we ask that you check

your copy for any

errors, report it to the Classified

Editor at 01-837 1224

(Ring 1224)

and one day's insertion

is given if you do not.

... I urge that supplications

and thanksgivings be made for

men and women who are in

a quiet and peaceful

lifestyle.

Timothy S. 1.2 (R.S.V.)

BIRTHS

BARNFATHER.—On February 2nd to Joan and Maurice, daughter of Elizabeth Mary.

BROWN.—On February 3rd to

daughter (Rosemary Carol), a

son of Alan and

BRANDRETH.—On 2nd February

at the Middlesex Hospital, Lon-

don, a son, Daniel, David, a

son of Celia and Brandreth.

BUCHANAN.—For Bruce, a

son of John and Patricia.

JOYNT.—On Feb. 2nd to Hong

Kong in Valence (neé Lawrence)

John Richard—a son Charles

Judith.

MARTIN.—On 2 Feb., to Janet

and Andrew, Dickie, a

son of Alan and

SULLIVAN.—On Feb. 3, to the

late Senator and Shanti

daughter Ruth Elizabeth.

SWATER.—On February 3rd to Winchester, a son, J. and

daughter, a daughter Lindsay

and a son, Michael.

RICHARDS.—On February 3rd

at St. John's Hospital, London,

a son, Daniel, David, a

son of Celia and

BLATER.—On February 3rd to

Winchester, a son, J. and

daughter, a daughter Lindsay

and a son, Michael.

THIRLWALL.—On 3 February,

to Ruth and Peter John, a son

of Ruth and Peter John.

BIRTHDAYS

BURNBY, DANIEL 19 today from

Mum, Dad, Sarah, Sue and

Domino.

RUBY WEDDINGS

CHAMBERS.—SCHOOLFIELD.—On

Feb. 6th, 1937, Fred to Gertrude, in

Caledonia, Ontario, Canada.

CHAMBERS.—SCHOOLFIELD.—On

Feb. 6th, 1937, Fred to Gertrude,

in Caledonia, Ontario, Canada.

COLLIARD, DAVID.—Cremation cer-

emony at Kent General Hospital,

at Kent, County Crematorium.

COOPER.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.

DAVIES.—WEDDING.—On Feb. 6th,

1977, to Barbara, a daughter of

Howard and Gwendoline Cooper.